THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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SHOT AT THE POLLS.

Election Outrages in the City of Troy Yesterday.

AND A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

One Republican Killed and Another Seriously Wounded—Republican Gains in Other Municipal Elections in New York.

TROY, N. Y., March 6.—Never has Troy witnessed a more exciting municipal election than that which took place today. There has been scenes of disorder at many of the polling places, but the outrageous disregard for law reached its height at noon, when one Republican was murdered and another was seriously wounded.

To-night the streets are crowded with excited throngs, and the undercurrent of indignation caused by the Governor's refusal to sign the Troy Inspector's bill has given way to a tidal wave of denunciation, it being claimed that had the inspector's bill become a law, repeating would not have been attempted.

Robert and William Ross were the victims. They were among the citizens who gathered at the polls in the Third District of the Thirteenth ward to see that the election law was not violated. The voting had been spirited at this district, but not until the appearance of a gang of repeaters was there a ripple of excitement. A man who had no right to cast a vote then presented himself at the polls and demanded ballots. The Republicans who challenged him were ejected, and the applicant was afterward pushed into the street by other Republicans. The bullets flew through the air and four men were struck. Prominent among the fighters were "Bat" Shea, John McGough and Jerry Cleary, who drew pistols and so did others in the crowd. By-standers say that Robert Ross was knocked down with a club, and while he was lying face down, the assassin sent a bullet into his brain. Another who fell was William Ross, the murdered man's brother. He was shot in the neck and his condition is critical.

"Bat" Shea was slightly wounded. A fourth man was shot, who it is reported is John McGough.

John H. Boland, a prominent and respected citizen, was arrested late this afternoon charged with being implicated. Justice Fursman refused to take bail and Boland was remanded to jail. Before surrendering himself to the police, Boland made the following statement to the United Press reporter:

"During the morning word came that the most flagrant outrage was being enacted in the First and Second districts of the ward. Repeaters were said to be operating in these districts almost without molestation, and when the Democratic workers began to arrive the respectable element was on the alert to prevent fraud.

"At noon Shea, John McGough, Jerry Cleary and one or two others whom I do not know, went into the polling place with a repeater, and a watcher followed them into the polling place and made a protest against the fellow voting. McGough, Shea and the other followers of them followed the crowd back. McGough drew a revolver and ordered the crowd to stand back. Shea and Cleary did the same and a three at once began firing. Robert Ross was struck under the ear. He never uttered a word after he was shot, apparently being paralyzed by the ball. He was picked up and carried into a residence near by, but expired before medical aid could be procured.

"William Ross, seeing that his brother had been prostrated by a bullet, rushed to his rescue. Before he could reach his brother's side, he, too, was shot in the head from behind and fell to the ground. John Ross, another brother, rushed to the scene and what followed was as heartrending a sight as I ever saw.

"The troubles originated and the fight was precipitated by John McGough, who is a Democratic heeler. The Ross boys took an active part in the recent movement in the Thirteenth ward for pure elections."

There were five candidates for mayor in to-day's election, but interest centered in the contest between Mayor Whalen (Ind. Dem.), whom the Republicans had indorsed, and Francis J. Holzer, the choice of the regular Democracy and the adherents of United States Senator Murphy.

In several of the wards during the day the struggle between the Holzer and Whalen men was extremely bitter. A row was started in one of the districts of the Eighth ward, when Mayor Whalen appeared and made an appeal for order. His appearance alone averted a serious fight. In the Ninth ward, a repeater was severely beaten, and two other were arrested.

Excitement was not diminished to-night. It is rumored that a mass meeting will be held to-morrow evening when public sentiment will undoubtedly find expression concerning the election outrages to-day.

In complete returns indicate the election of Holzer, the regular Democratic nominee, by a majority of 1200. The Board of Aldermen will remain under the Democratic control.

LANSINGBURG.

TROY, N. Y., March 6.—The Republicans of Lansingburg reclaimed the village to-day, having a majority of 123 in the village. At the last charter election the Democratic majority was 565.

ESSEX AND WASHINGTON.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., March 6.—Returns from Essex county show that fifteen out of the eighteen towns elected Republican supervisors by increased majorities.

Fifteen out of seventeen towns in Washington county elected Republican supervisors by increased majorities.

MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 6.—William A. Stansbury, Republican, was to-day elected Mayor of this city. The Republicans sweep the city.

GLOVERSVILLE.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., March 6.—In the city election here the entire Republican ticket was elected by over a thousand plurality, the largest ever given here.

ROME.

ROME, N. Y., March 6.—The charter election to-day resulted in the election of Charles Carmichael, Democrat, for recorder.

BUT HIMSELF IN THE SAFE.

The Bad Quarter Hour of a Former Colorado Springs Resident.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 6.—A scene of wild excitement was enacted this afternoon in the office of the Minneapolis Grain Commission company in the Guaranty Loan building when B. B. Clay, a well known lawyer of this city who has been dealing quite extensively in both the New York and Chicago markets, pulled his gun and demanded the money due him, which for some reason the manager, G. E. Clark, refused to pay. Clay was "straddle" of the market on sugar, and just before the close today when it ran quickly up to 100, he jumped up and said: "I close my deal."

Clark claimed the brokers were behind on quotations and would not settle at that figure. Clay then went out, but soon returned and tried to get his money. Being again refused he pulled his gun, saying to Clark: "Pay, or I'll blow your d—d brains out," at the same time ordering Clark to throw up his hands, which he quickly did. A parley ensued and when asked how much he wanted, Clay said: "$7,07.50." Mr. Clark went to the vault to get a check book, but instead locked himself within. The police were on the scene by this time and prevented further trouble.

THE NEW BATTLE SHIP.

The New Battle Ship Indiana Takes a Preliminary Run.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A noisy reception was accorded the battle ship Indiana this morning as she left Cramp's ship yard for her preliminary or builder's trial trip. Every whistle, afloat and ashore, in the vicinity of the ship yard, was tooting and bells galore were clanging their loudest. The din continued until the warship was beyond the city limits.

The lines which held the 10,000 tonner to the wharf were cast at 8:45 o'clock and 20 minutes after the vessel proceeded down the Delaware river under her own steam. The chief trial for speed will take place to-morrow off the Delaware capes.

It is confidently expected that the fifteen knot requirement will be exceeded. On Thursday the battleship will be given a continuous run of about four hours in order to thoroughly test her machinery.

The return trip will be made on Friday. The date of the official trial will depend largely upon the result of the present trial.

STUDYING SILVER.

Japanese Bankers Now Traveling in Old Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 5.—Choysaburo Watanabe of Mexico, one of the directors of the Bank of Japan, is studying the cost and general conditions of silver in Mexico. He is a member of the commission sent to the United States by the bankers of Japan to investigate the silver problem and its probable future, for the guidance of the financiers of the orient, and has been in the city for some time. Mr. Watanabe, in company with Vice-Japanese-Consul Fugita of Mexico, will make visits to Pachuca, Queretaro, Zacatecas and Chihuahua, to view the leading silver mines of the republic. A conference on general financial matters and especially on the silver question, was held with Senor Limantour, Mexican Minister of Finance.

Elections in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 5.—Municipal elections were held throughout Iowa today in all except a few of the larger cities, including Des Moines, which elected April 7. The returns received so far do not indicate any material advantage for either party. Local issues were uppermost at many points. The Democrats gain at Cedar Rapids, where they re-elected Mayor Daniels by an increased majority. The Republicans elect the mayor at Burlington which is nominally Democratic, while the Democrats elect the remainder of the ticket. The Democrats gain one in the Council at Creston, giving them control of that body. The result is an anti-prohibition victory, as the Democrats there favor a "wide open" policy. The smaller towns in the main went according to their past political complections. The election at Sioux City resulted in a most overwhelming Republican victory. C. W. Fletcher is elected by about 600, and the rest of the ticket by still heavier majorities.

Maine Elections.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—Municipal elections were held in many of the cities in Maine to-day. The Republicans have elected their mayor in the following places: Lewiston, Auburn, Bangor, Garner and Waterville.

In Ellsworth the only returns received are Nehemiah E. Tizzie, Democrat, two majority for Mayor over Fred B. Allen, Republican. Allen will demand a recount.

A New Kind of Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Morton has just added a new division to the organization of the weather bureau, namely, a division to be devoted to the subject of "meteorology in its relation to agricultural soils." The object of the division shall be to study the climatic conditions of heat and moisture under the surface of the ground and the relation of those conditions to crop production. The Secretary has appointed to be chief of the new division Professor Milton Whitney of Maryland, late of Johns Hopkins University.

STRIKERS' PLOT.

Broken Glass and Dynamite in Youngstown, O.

BUT NOBODY WAS KILLED.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Run Street Cars With Non-Union Men—Most of the Violence by Unemployed Mill Men.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 6.—There was a small riot in this city to-day as the result of an attempt made by the Youngstown Electric Street Railway company to resume operations with non-union men. After running out two cars the company decided to abandon the attempt for the day. The whole railroad has been tied up by a strike since Sunday morning. The trouble began to-day at noon, when the first car was run out of the barn, manned by a non-union crew. The streets were crowded by thousands of ice mill men, who hurled insulting epithets at the men on the car. No passengers were on the car, but a wild rush was made for it when the public square was reached. Every pane of glass was shivered to atoms in a minute. A short time afterward a terrific explosion was heard, and the first thought was that the strikers had resorted to dynamite to blow up the cars, having threatened to do so since the tie-up. It was found, however, that sympathizers of the mob had exploded a large dynamite cartridge to frighten the men who had taken the places of the strikers.

A second car was run out of the barns, but when it reached the public square, it was treated in the same way by the mob. Every window was smashed and a motorman had his face cut by flying glass. No one else was hurt and no arrests made.

At 2 o'clock the company announced that no further attempts would be made to run cars for the present and the two cars were run into the barns. There was no more trouble during the day.

A DASTARDLY PLOT.

Striking Coal Miners Resort to Anarchistic Weapons.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 5.—A dastardly conspiracy was unearthed in the mining region to-day. The strikers took to Acme twenty-five large dynamite cartridges, to blow up the works and destroy the store, the other night. At their meetings yesterday, last night and Saturday the arrangements was made to arrest Wyant, bring him to Montgomery and turn him over to a mob of strikers. Then it was that the cartridges, already distributed among the strikers and fused with percussion caps, were to be thrown among the troops who came with the sheriff's party. Governor McCorkle has one of the bombs in his possession. The plan was next to kill Wyant and then go down the river to a point works, burning, killing and destroying.

The plan was frustrated by Wyant's being taken to Fayetteville, thus saving Wyant's life and the lives of the soldiers. It is understood that the entire plot was given away by a striker to-day could not bear the weight of it on his mind. It is known now Adkins was killed, who fired the shot and everything. A man whose name is known now and of whom no mention has yet been made in the press, lies buried on the ridge above the tipple, shot to death by the sheriff's posse in the tipple. A tremendous excitement is raging among the strikers to know who "peached" on them, and an attempt will be made to-night to catch him. If found his life won't be worth a penny.

CRITICISING THE QUEEN.

Significant Words by a Liberal Member of Parliament.

LONDON, March 5.—The United Press correspondent obtained this evening official confirmation of the report that John Morley had refused the India secretaryship, because he did not wish any office which was isolated from the cause of Ireland. Sir Algernon West, Mr. Gladstone's intimate friend and companion at Biarritz, has been appointed to the privy council. John Cowan, chairman of Mr. Gladstone's election committee in the Midlothian district, has received a baronetcy. G. W. Spencer Linton and G. H. Murray, private secretaries to Mr. Gladstone as First Lord of the Treasury have been made companions of the Order of the Bath.

The National Liberal Federation, consisting of all the Liberal associations throughout the kingdom, has issued through its executive a long manifesto which eulogizes Mr. Gladstone. The manifesto demands that no item of the party programme be imperiled or delayed, and closes with an expression of confidence in the ministry. It contains no direct reference to the change in the Premiership.

The Liberal and Radical union of London met to-day and passed resolutions expressing deep respect of Mr. Gladstone, gratitude for his work at the head of the party and confidence in Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt. The union emphasized the necessity of adhering to the party's declared programme, while carrying on the campaign against the House of Lords.

George Howell, Liberal member of Parliament for the northeast division of Bethnal Green, addressed the meeting with much bitterness concerning Mr. Gladstone's retirement. It was deplorable to contemplate the eagerness, he said, with which Mr. Gladstone had been bounced from office. It was useless to try longer to disguise the facts. The Duke of Windsor and several members of the Cabinet had made no effort to keep the old leader at the front. That Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Gladstone's representative would go to his party was apparent to every unprejudiced mind.

Mr. Howell was interrupted almost constantly during his speech with cries of dissent and half-suppressed applause. He had barely taken his seat when Mr. Pembery, delegate of the Union, began another attack upon the Queen. He said that she had summoned the Earl of Rosebery to take the premiership, because the noble lord was about to marry a Princess (the widowed Duchess of Albany). This reference was greeted with loud cries of dissent, and Chairman Richard Causton, who is a Lord of the Treasury, withdrew peremptorily from Mr. Pembery the privilege of the floor.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A preliminary, but highly instructive discussion on the subject of the tariff bill, and the delays in reporting it, was precipitated on the Senate to-day by a question of privilege. The first in order of time came a resolution offered by Mr. Hill (Dem.) of New York with a preamble asserting that, by treasury statement, there was a deficit of $78,000,000 for the current fiscal year and that in addition to such deficit the Wilson tariff bill discarded $76,000,000 of revenue, and instructing the Finance committee to frame amendments to the bill that would omit the internal and direct tax and provide sufficient revenue by tariffing other foreign imports and otherwise revising the tariff without creating a deficiency. The resolution was, at Mr. Hill's request, laid on the table for the present to be called up by him, probably very soon.

The seigniorage bill, which was nominally before the Senate during the discussion, went over till to-morrow, when it will again be presented for its second reading. The Senate at 3:20 adjourned.

HOUSE.

After discussing for a short time the practice of the Navy Department of appointing naval cadets from one State and crediting them to another, the House to-day passed a resolution denouncing as unauthorized and void the appointment by Secretary Herbert of a cadet from the district of Representative Bankhead of Alabama and crediting him to the district of Representative Strait of South Carolina. A resolution was passed authorizing an investigation of the order of Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific railroad receivership. The House then proceeded to consider the Pension Appropriation bill under an agreement to close general debate at 3 o'clock to-morrow. Speeches were made by Representatives Sickles and Coombs (Dems.), New York, Milliken (Rep.) of Maine, Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio, Fairchild (Rep.) of New Hampshire and Mahon (Rep.) of Pennsylvania.

Threats of Lynching.

DENVER, March 6.—Sheriff Deering of Gunnison county arrived in Denver this morning armed with the proper authority for the custody of Frank Cook, the alleged murderer of D. E. Speck, near Ashcroft, on the evening of Jan. 27. There is a feeling of exceeding bitterness against Cook in the vicinity of the murder and wild threats of lynching him are made. Cook will probably be taken away to-morrow.

Ready to Coin.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Mint Director Preston said to-day that within an hour after the passage of the silver seigniorage bill he could begin the coinage of silver dollars. The San Francisco mint has the silver planchets already for running them through the stamp machines. All these preparations were made last October when Secretary Carlisle was considering the propriety of coining silver.

The Denver Meet.

DENVER, March 6.—At the meeting of the Denver Cyclists union last night it was announced that the national L. A. W. will be held in this city Aug. 27 to Sept. 1 inclusive. Raymond will include Denver in his racing circuit and the races will occur Aug. 25, 29 and 30, during the meet. All the crack wheelmen of the country will enter.

Late Hawaiian News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The brig Consul arrived from Kahului, Hawaiian Islands, to-day. She reports no change in the situation up to Feb. 22. The Australia, due Saturday next, will bring advices of the 3d inst.

Farewell to the Hooks.

The Hook and Ladder company, No. 1, of the Colorado Springs volunteer fire department is no more, or will cease to exist after to-night. The company met in the City Council room last night and voted to disband. The Hook and Ladder company was the oldest company in the department. It had its existence away back in the days of the hand engine—in the Seventies. It was organized about 1876. For a time it nearly ceased to exist, but about the time of the Leadville excitement it was reorganized as the Hunter Hook and Ladder company. A few years later it took the name it has since borne. During these years it has been an active factor in the department and the citizens know well that the services have been faithful.

The company has over $300 to divide, and as a consequence there was a large turnout of members last night. They are only entitled to forty members, but some of the old-timers who have not attended meetings or fires for years were there. In consequence the "divvy" was postponed until this evening.

Some of the company property was divided as follows: To Pat. Smythe, a trumpet; also trumpets to Mr. Schaefer and E. Brusoe; running suits to the running team; pictures of the ex-chiefs to the City Council; Hunter team picture to James Duncan; framed laws to the W. Z. Reed company; a picture to M. C. Hale; picture to Wm. Soon; picture to Mr. Quackenbush; picture to Mr. ——; tug-of-war rope to Mr. McCormack; gave to Mr. Johnson; running harness to the W. Z. Reed company; other members who had not received mementoes were given shirts and hats. When the reporter left the members were striving for the possession of the old company "grower."

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FEVER AT RIO.

British Ships Compelled to Leave the Plague Stricken Port.

LONDON, March 6.—The virulence of yellow fever at Rio is causing a great deal of anxiety among the Liverpool ship owners who have vessels at or en route to that port.

Lord Rosebery has cabled to Mr. Wyndham, the British minister at Rio, instructing him to arrange for a temporary cessation of firing in Rio harbor in order to enable the British merchant ships there to take on ballast and leave the port.

Modjeska's Farewell Tour.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Mme. Modjeska, who is playing in this city, announced to-day that she would not make her farewell tour through the United States during the season of 1894-95, as she previously intended. She will go to Europe instead next season, and bid the theater-going public adieu, returning to America to make her last appearance during the 1895-96 season.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Rather Dull Session at the Meeting Monday Night.

At the meeting of the City Council Monday night all members were present.

A communication from the council at Colorado City requesting an additional fire plug, was referred to the Water committee with power to act.

A petition from Thomas Brigham regarding the reduction of his water tax was referred to the Mayor and special committee on water rents.

The reports of the fire companies were read and received.

The Street committee reported in favor of constructing stone culverts across Pike's Peak avenue and Pueblo street, on the west side of Tejon street. The report was accepted and the committee empowered to contract for the work.

A resolution was presented by Alderman Leech levying the annual poll tax. The resolution was adopted.

A communication from David A. Paine set forth that he has located the Million lode claim at the upper end of Cheyenne canon and finds that part of it is on the city property. Now he desires to lease the ground. Considerable discussion followed in which the Mayor gave it as his opinion that the city should take some steps towards seeing whether there is mineral in the canon. Engineer Beal was instructed to make some surveys and to see about getting assays.

Alderman Hoyt stated the need for some new fencing, a gate and other improvements at Evergreen cemetery. Upon motion of Alderman Gillingham, the committee was instructed to proceed with the work.

Alderman Taylor reported on the petition for an additional water main on El Paso street. He reported in favor of some changes. On motion the work was ordered done.

Alderman Gillingham reported in the matter of constructing the sewer ordered at the last meeting. He is doing the work not by contract but under the city's direction. It was decided to make out the pay rolls for this work and for the cleaning of the irrigating ditches, payable every two weeks.

The sewer committee was further instructed to proceed with the construction an additional line in the alley between Wasatch avenue and Corona street, north from Cache la Poudre street, about 700 feet.

An ordinance was introduced providing for the issue of the bonds voted at the last meeting. The rules were suspended and the ordinance adopted.

Alderman Dunbar introduced a resolution providing for the auditing of the accounts of the clerk, treasurer and other officials. The motion carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on the 12th of the month.

The Trades' Assembly, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, adopted resolutions sympathizing with the Cripple Creek strikers. The resolutions state that while it appears that the employees are asking for shorter hours, yet the fact is that the employers are attempting to increase the hours of labor, and the assembly hopes it to be the duty of labor organizations to extend sympathy and aid to fellow-laborers struggling for rights.

DISTRICT COURT.

Two Divisions Were Sitting Monday—Jury Gone to Camp.

Judge Becker, of Central City, came down Monday to assist Judge Campbell in clearing up the docket.

In Judge Campbell's division in the morning the case of Morse vs. Bowers, the Emma and Comet adverse case, the arguments were completed. Judge Gunnell spoke for the defendants and Henry Dawson for the plaintiffs. The jury having signified its desire to see the property under contest, Judge Campbell ordered them taken to camp. They left yesterday morning in charge of the sheriff and will return at 7:30 this evening when court will reassemble to hear the verdict. Judge Campbell heard a number of motions, as is usual on Monday, and then adjourned court until 7:30 this evening.

Considerable business was transacted in Judge Becker's division that is of public interest. D. H. McDill, who has been a clerk in the District court for some time, was deputized.

A panel for a jury was ordered forthwith.

Matt Bell of Cripple Creek, asked for the appointment of a receiver for the George Jordan saloon, in which he is a partner. The court took the matter under advisement.

In the case of Ryan vs. the Bull Hill company, judgment was given for the plaintiff in the sum of $105 and possession of property given plaintiff.

In the suit of the County Commissioners vs. A. Q. Barber and H. H. Artz a verdict was given by default in the sum of $9,070. It will be remembered that when H. H. Artz, late Adjutant General of Kansas, was fined the sum of $1,000 by Judge Campbell for attempting to subborne a witness, he paid $250 down and gave a note for the balance, with his brothers as security. The note has never been paid and the suit to recover on it has been in court a long time. The judgment represents the note and interest. An execution was issued in the case.

Another Object Lesson.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—The twenty-five persons waiting trial here in the United States District Court must remain in prison until Congress appropriates money to pay witness fees. Attorney-General Olney notified Marshal Wiswell to that effect. The appropriation for keeping federal prisoners in State prisons is also exhausted.

Skating Record Broken.

MONTREAL, March 6.—John S. Johnson of Minneapolis, Minn., the champion skater, has broken the world's record for five miles, his time being 15:28. Orloff Northwell now holds the record for a mile—2:25.

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TARIFF CHANGES.

Senate Committeemen Busily at Work on the Bill.

MANY AMENDMENTS PROBABLE.

A Tariff For Revenue and Protection—Tobacco and Whisky to be Considered—Senators Combine Against the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Democratic members of the Finance committee took a long stride in the direction of the completion of their labors on the tariff bill to-day. According to reports that are believed to be accurate, the leaven placed in the load during the caucus has made the work of the committee comparatively light and it has been actuated by a spirit of concession.

This afternoon much of the time of the committee was consumed in the digestion of matters laid before it by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller. Yesterday Mr. Miller went before the committee to urge the increase of the tax on manufactured tobacco, the Secretary of the Treasury looking upon this as the readiest means for getting money into the treasury. Mr. Carlisle asked for an increase to 12 cents a pound on all manufactured tobacco but there is an indisposition on the part of the committee to grant this. One of the members of the committee held out for 8 cents and the discussion of the afternoon was an effort to compromise on 10 cents. Mr. Carlisle, it is said, insists that the tax shall be doubled.

The committee is pursuing its work on such lines that will make the bill a revenue measure, bringing in sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the government. In a number of ways besides the increase of rates in deference to the wishes of Senators, the committee has brought about this result. The committee has practically agreed that a tax shall be placed upon all patent medicines, cosmetics and perfumery, at the rate of 1 cent for every 25 cent package. This will yield $1,000,000. The committee has also been discussing the whisky and beer question and numerous arguments have been brought to bear to cause them to increase the tax on those articles.

SENATORIAL COMBINE.

Agreement Signed Against the Wilson Bill.

NEW YORK, March 3.—One of the United States Senators from New York, who requested that his name be not used in connection with the matter, has stated that the angry words of Senator Voorhees in the Democratic caucus a few days ago, when he accused certain Democratic Senators with having formed a combination to defeat the Wilson bill, was literally true.

"You may assert," he said, "that it is a fact that ten Democratic United States Senators have signed an agreement to oppose the Wilson bill so long as any one of the ten is dissatisfied with the provisions of the bill or till changes to the satisfaction of all ten." The Senator from whom this information comes is one of the ten signers of the agreement.

It need hardly be stated that such a condition of affairs in the Senate would mean almost certain defeat of the bill unless coal, iron, sugar, wool, collars and cuffs and a number of other items of the bill over which a lively contest was waged in the House are restored to protective tariff basis.

THE BRAZILIAN VOTE

There Was Great Interest and a Large Vote.

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RIO JANEIRO, March 2.—The total vote in the city of Rio, with the exception of seven districts where the appointed judges failed to make their appearance, is as follows:

For President—Moraes, 7,951; General Sabino, 262; for vice president—Pereira, 2,284; Peixoto, 67.

In these districts 28,000 voters were registered. In ordinary times the total number of votes cast is about 3000, thus showing the popular interest in civil Republican government. The opposition say: "We are now fighting for our lives only."

The deaths from yellow fever average 11 daily. The health of those on board the American naval vessels is perfect.

A government decree was published to-day declaring that all crimes connected with treason are subject to trial by military court.

Corbett Not Guilty.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 1.—This afternoon the jury in the case against Jas. J. Corbett, charged with violating the laws of Florida by engaging in a prize fight, returned the following verdict: "We, the jury find the defendant not guilty."

Rio Grande Western Estimated Earnings.

For week ending Feb. 21, 1894..........$ 29,9 0
Same week 1893 .... 39,0 0
Decrease 9,0 0

GENERAL EARLY DEAD.

A Distinguished Veteran of the Confederate Army.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 2.—General Jubal Early died at 10:35 to-night. He passed away quietly in the presence of his family and physicians, his kindred and a small intimate friends.

General Early was born in Franklin county, Va., Nov. 3, 1816. He was a West Point graduate and served in the Florida war. He resigned from the army in 1838 and practiced law in Virginia, was major of a regiment of Virginia volunteers during the Mexican war, entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the civil war as a colonel, and participated in the battles of Bull Run and Williamsburg, was promoted brigadier-general, and in May, 1863, commanded at Fredericksburg and later at Gettysburg. On Oct. 19, General Early surprised the national forces at Cedar Creek during the absence of Sheridan and had the troops panic stricken when Sheridan made his famous twenty mile ride from Winchester and saved the day. In 1865 Early was totally routed by Custer at Waynesboro, and a few days later he was relieved by Lee from the command of the valley. After the close of the war General Early resumed the practice of law in Richmond. He subsequently took up his residence at New Orleans (alternating with Lynchburg) where with General Beauregard he became manager of the Louisiana State Lottery.

ADJOURNED.

The Colorado Legislature Makes a Sensible Move.

DENVER, March 2.—At a late hour tonight amid great hilarity the extraordinary special session of the Colorado legislature called together by Governor Waite to provide relief for the mining interests and unemployed of the State adjourned sine die. The day was passed in the House in a fight over the trustee deed bill, but the body finally adopted the Senate amendments. It refused to accept the Senate amendments to the chattel mortgage bill and with that the work was ended. The Senate succeeded in defeating the efforts of the minority to recall the canal bills, disposed of the last two remaining measures and notified the House of its readiness to quit. A recess was taken until 10:25 p. m. The extra session of the Colorado legislature has been in session fifty-two days at an average cost of $1,000 per day. During the time seventy-eight bills were introduced covering matters of legislation suggested by the Governor in his call. Of these, eleven become laws, two provide for the transfer of moneys from certain funds to defray the expenses of the session; one appropriates $5,000 for a bridge across Bear river, in Routt county. The election laws were amended so as to do away with cumbersome features in relation to personal registration and provide for the house to house registration for women. The names of candidates on the ballots are grouped under the offices for which they stand, instead of under party columns. The Australian ballot feature is preserved, but the placing of emblems at the top of ballot will enable the voters to vote straight without difficulty. An eight hour municipal labor law was passed; the sum of $20,000 was appropriated to continue convict labor work upon the State canal. The attachment law was amended to add the pro rata feature, the penalties for the redemption of taxes will be materially reduced. Employes have exempted $60 of their monthly wages from garnishment. The trust deed law was amended so as to make the term of trustees of trust deeds three years instead of for life. Instead of allowing the trustees to retain the fees for their pay, they are given a salary of $5000 per annum in counties of the first class; $3000 in counties of the second class and $2000 in other counties, the salaries to be paid out of the fees collected and the residue to be turned into county treasuries.

A NEW HOME.

The Chamber of Commerce in Handsome Quarters.

Secretary Buckman now has the Chamber of Commerce nicely located in handsome new quarters in the Wills-Adams block, west of the Gazette building. It is a handsome and commodious quarters and the citizens and all strangers are requested to call and inspect them. The new quarters are in room 3. On the floor is a handsome carpet and the furniture is all new and first-class. On the walls are handsome pictures, maps of Cripple Creek, etc. In a few days fine specimens of Cripple Creek ore will be on exhibition, and the Secretary will be prepared to give full information to strangers and others regarding the camp. The Chamber of Commerce, which has done so much to advance the interests of our little city, will now be able to do much more, and it will be possible for our people to more readily gain access to the Secretary. The active support of all our citizens is all that is needed now to make the chamber a greater success than ever before.

The new office of the Chamber of Commerce will likewise be headquarters for all information concerning the Pecos Valley of New Mexico; since Mr. Buckman has recently undertaken to assist in the advertising and settlement of this rich agricultural and fruit growing region. It goes without saying that the promotion from Colorado Springs of so extensive an enterprise as The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company—itself distinctively a Colorado Springs project—will serve materially to add to that prominence our city is gaining as a center for large business undertakings.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

The college will begin to move into the new library next week.

A number of new students have entered during the past week.

President Slocum gave an ethical talk on Monday, on the subject: "Loyalty."

The Collegian came out on Monday. This issue has several interesting articles in it.

The President is to preach at the Second Congregational Church on Sunday evening.

Several courses of lectures will be given in the new chapel, during the months of March and April.

There will be a number of distinguished visitors present at the dedication of the Coburn Library.

The plans for the dedication exercises are nearly complete and will shortly be made public. College presidents from outside the State will be present.

It is expected that the old chapel room will have been partially transformed into the museum, by the time of the dedication of the new library.

The Ciceronian Literary society, lately organized in Cutler academy, is filling a long felt want. They have had some very interesting programmes including some good debates.

The Republican Mirror of Olathe, Kas., of the 22d of February has just been received at this office, giving an account of the marriage of Art Henry formerly of this city and Miss Louise Graham of Kansas City. The paper in giving a notice of the marriage notes a strange commingling of disappointment and happiness when it says that Mr Henry broke out with the measles the night of his marriage and that the Burlington Insurance company, of which he was agent, went into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Henry's friends here are happy to learn of his marriage but are grieved to hear of his misfortunes.

GRATEFUL CITIZENS.

A Recognition of the N. P. Coburn Library Gift.

DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS SPEAK.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman Sent a Check for $1,000 to the Book Fund—There was a Good Programme of Music—Happy Occasion.

The citizens of Colorado Springs turned out en masse Thursday night to do honor to the name of N. P. Coburn of Newton, Mass., for the splendid gift of the N. P. Coburn library to Colorado College. It seems needless to explain that this gift of $50,000 for the purpose of building a library, was made to the College in 1892. The splendid building is now rapidly nearing completion and is to be dedicated on Wednesday the 14th of this month. The great demonstration last night shows better than anything else the gratitude of our people.

Before 8 o'clock in the evening the big auditorium of the High school building was packed to suffocation and such was the interest that but a very few persons left before the long programme was completed. Fully 1200 people were packed into the building. Mr. F. G. Lunt, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided and in his happy way introduced the speakers. He had some pleasant remarks to make regarding each speaker showing his interest in the work of education and the necessity for a library of this kind in this city. Seated on the platform were the speakers of the evening and the following gentlemen prominent in city and college affairs: President Slocum, Hon. Irving Howbert, Mr. J. F. Humphrey, Mr. J. A. Leech, Mr. Geo. H. Parsons, Prof. Krauss, Mr. John Kerr, Judge Campbell, Rev. L. L. Taylor, Mr. Geo. R. Buckman, Mr. W. P. Bonbright, Rev. Manly D. Ormes, Rev. Philip Washburn, Rev. H. E. Warner and others.

The Blind Boys' band from the Deaf and Blind school opened the exercises with a lively tune and played selections throughout the evening. Their playing was loudly applauded, and deserved it. Then followed singing by a chorus of 150 school children, led by Professor Bach, the director of music. Their number was excellent and it was a proper thing that the school children should have a part in the programme. After singing, the children gave up their seats and retired to permit others to take their places.

Mr. Lunt said the generosity of Mr. Coburn is most noble and its benefits cannot be bounded by college walls, but now that its doors are to be thrown open its usefulness will be unbounded. He called upon Mayor Stricker to respond on behalf of the municipality.

The Mayor was very happy in his remarks. He thought the mere presence of such a large number of citizens the best testimonial of their appreciation of the gift. It will enhance our reputation abroad. He showed at length the necessity for an intellectual atmosphere is just as great as for a natural atmosphere. There would be fewer maniacs and suicides if all mankind could learn the art of entertaining themselves with books. The atmosphere which good books will give the town will be conducive to the cultivation of the manly virtues.

Mr. P. K. Pattison, superintendent of the city schools, was introduced to respond for the schools. Like all of Mr. Pattison's addresses this one was full of thought. He thought that it signified a great deal that this New Englander had reared these stately walls here. It was a fortunate thing for the school children that they could step from the public schools into a college having such a library. On behalf of the children he sent a greeting to the New England home from whence this gift came and he thanked Mr. Coburn and the promoters of Colorado College. The library is aptly styled "The People's University." What is good for the pupil is good for the parent; what elevates the child elevates the parent. He closed with a greeting from the parents.

Mr. Charles S. Sprague responded on behalf of the press. Mr. Sprague was quite felicitous in his remarks. He could not understand why a newspaper man should be asked to respond when it was a well known fact that the newspaper man knows less about how to run his business than anyone else. He thought there was an analogy between a newspaper and a college and proceeded to show it. Colorado College is an institution with a wide moral and intellectual influence. Mr. Sprague went at length into a description of the influence of the press and the colleges and thought it a good thing that the tendency of the local press is in the right direction. The local press has always been happy to chronicle every advance of Colorado College and to assist it all it can. On behalf of the press he extended thanks to Mr. Coburn and Dr. Slocum.

Mrs. Fanny Aiken-Tucker next sang in a charming manner "The Creole Lovers' Song." Mrs. Seldomridge was the accompanist. It was one of the pleasing features of the evening and was applauded to the echo.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman was to have been the next speaker but Mr. Lunt announced that Mr. Hagerman could not be present and read the following characteristic letter:

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 1, 94.

DEAR MR. SLOCUM:—I learn by the newspapers that I am put down for a speech to night on the library question. I think, however, that it would be best for me to obey this advice of Artemus Ward: "Never do notin' what ain't your fort, for if you do you will fall into the canaw', figgeratively speakin'."

Doubtless there will be enough literary and linguistic talent on hand to tell all which needs to be said about the value of good books, and in just praise of the generous man who gave the money for the Coburn library building.

As to what a business man might say I am sure my friend Mr. Jackson will do the subject full justice, and I certainly will run no risk in saying Amen to whatever good words he may utter. But having such a beautiful library building, it strikes me that it needs books more than it needs speeches, and I have never found any way to get good ones without money. Therefore, both to buy a reprieve from speaking, but above all to help get books, I enclose you my check for one thousand dollars.

I am glad the Coburn library will be open to the public on easy conditions. Many people of scholarly tastes and habits live here, and many more come from nearly all parts of the world for a short time, and they feel the need of the books they were used to in their old homes. The fact that a fine collection is open to them, and in a building which is not excelled for convenience and comfort by any in this country, will attract many who would not otherwise come. As citizens, we owe a duty to those who come here, and we should contribute liberally as we are able, to purchase a collection of books worthy of the noble gift of Mr. Coburn. Very sincerely yours,

J. J. HAGERMAN.

During the reading the audience gave expression to its approbation by cheers and the College boys came in with their ringing yell "Pike's Peak or Bust."

Rev. E. Evans Carrington of the Methodist Church, South, was the next speaker and he responded for the ministers. There was no one more in sympathy with the work of Colorado College than himself. This meeting was a happy thought. He is glad the library is to be opened to the public. It is the duty and high privilege of the citizens to show their appreciation of this gift. We honor George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel for making the Printers' Home possible, what shall we say of him who has made this great gift? It is just as good for Colorado as silver at 16 to 1. The privilege and the opportunity is yours to make this the great intellectual center of the West. Mr. Hagerman has set the pace and the citizens should follow it as their means will permit.

Dr. S. E. Solly responded for the physicians. He told what interests the physicians have in this library. The local medical society has for some time been discussing the matter of a library and has a small fund started to secure books. Now it is proposed to place these in the Coburn library and books will be added year by year. He said: "That means a great deal for you and for me." It will place a good medical library in reach of all our doctors, better than most of them can afford to own. It places the doctors almost on an equal footing with metropolitan physicians. No class of citizens appreciate this gift more than the doctors. We cannot all do what Mr. Hagerman has done but each can do his mite to complete this work.

Rev. Dr. James B. Gregg was next introduced and made one of the bright speeches of the evening. A library, he said, is a place where all men may learn all things. He knew of no greater institution in this country than the Boston Free Public library. He hopes for a free public circulating library in this city and there is a great need for it. He rejoices in the Coburn gift because it will lead to the other. The two libraries will supplement each other. He congratulated the town on this and he is glad this gift comes from dear old Massachusetts, which is the most potent factor in American progress.

Mr. C. G. Collins, president of the Colorado Springs Trades Assembly, was next introduced and spoke for the workingmen. He is a very pleasing speaker. After a few opening remarks he said the Book committee had handed him a catalogue with the request that he indicate what books shall be purchased that will interest studious and thoughtful workingmen. That is what the library is to do for them. Those who have the time and inclination will be able to find here a place to study those subjects which most interest them. On behalf of the mechanics and the workingmen he thanked Mr. Coburn and Mr. Slocum.

Hon. W. S. Jackson was next to speak, responding for the business men. He said Mr. Hagerman had made the best speech of the evening. He has done what we should all do as far as possible lies in our means. The gift is a magnificent one for a village like this and it comes from a man who has never seen the place. It came because Mr. Coburn has faith in President Slocum. Without him it would have been impossible. All the churches agree that Colorado College should be built up. He wants the town to be fully alive to the upbuilding of the College.

President Slocum stepped forward to say a few words and received an ovation. He wished to say something in appreciation of those who have given such support to the College. Mr. Coburn's thought in making this gift was to help Colorado and Colorado Springs. His idea was to train noble characters in this great West. This is to be a reference library, not of dictionaries, etc., but of the best works in political science, history, literature, etc. The annual fee is to be $3 a year, the ministers free and teachers half price. About $5,000 is needed to secure the first instalment of books, and it is then hoped to add about 1000 books a year. Mr. Slocum then made the announcements regarding the opening on the 14th. President Harper of Chicago University is to deliver the address. President Taylor of Vassar is to be present, and also President Stone of the University of Kansas. He extended an invitation to all to be present.

Mr. W. S. Jackson came forward and offered a vote of thanks to Mr. N. P. Coburn which was given with a shout. After another piece by the band the crowd dispersed. It was a happy occasion for Colorado Springs.

Of Local Interest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1.—The engagement is announced of Miss Nellie Lowry, daughter of Thomas Lowry, the well-known Minneapolis millionaire and street railway magnate, and Percy Hagerman of Colorado Springs. Mr. Hagerman is the son of a wealthy banker and railroad man of Colorado. He is a graduate of Cornell and the Yale law school, and was an active member of the Cornell boat crew. He is in business with his father in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Aspen Mines Closed.

ASPEN, Colo., March 1.—The Durant and Conemara mines stopped all machinery and air drills to-day throwing sixty men out of work. The Aspen will in a few days lay off about thirty men, being one-half the present force. The Smuggler will continue with its present force. So gloomy is the outlook that miners are leaving town in larger numbers than since the panic of last summer and the number of unemployed is greater than ever.

Emery P. Moon's weekly weather record for week ending Feb. 28, 1894, taken at Husted: Highest temperature, 58 on the 23rd; lowest temperature, —6 on the 26th; weekly mean temperature, 25.7. Direction of the wind, north three days, south two days.

TALENT IN THE HOUSE

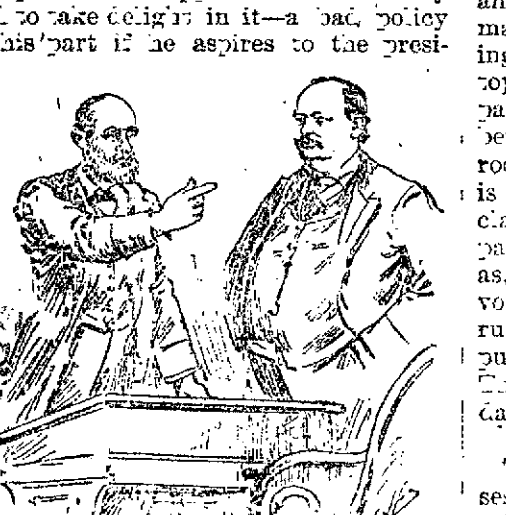
MEN OF FAME, WIT AND WISDOM IN CONGRESS.

A List of the "Truly Great"—Tom Reed Runs Out Quickly—Men Who Deliver Sledge Hammer Verbal Blows—War Orators and Personal Pride.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 1.—One does not linger long in the galleries of the house till he can tell when any noted man is up even in the dimmest light, for every one has his marked peculiarity. There is the flopping gesture of Joe Cannon, which has been compared to the motion of a bedraggled bird trying to rise from the ground; the insinuating, aggravating drawl of Tom Reed, the laughable contortions of George Wise of Virginia, the roar of "Cyclone Jim" Marshall of the same state, and so on.

And of all these Tom Reed seems to exasperate the opposition most easily and to take delight in it—a bad policy on his part if he aspires to the presidency, for it is down in the records that the man most hated by the opposition is never the man nominated and elected. It will be still more so in the immediate future, for there are more independent voters now than at any time since 1824, and old observers say their number will continue to increase until the people are once more divided by strict party lines on some great question affecting primary human rights.



A PERSONAL COLLOQUY.

Men Who Are Famous.

There are not many really celebrated men in congress. Of the 356 members of the house it would be a big estimate to say that one in ten is known outside of his own state. Of course each member is great in his district—or the people think he is till he gets here—but there are whole state delegations without a man whose fame is national.

I was in a group the other evening of senators and members who make no pretense to national fame when each one made out his list of the truly great men in the house. Pairing them on party lines and putting the men of similar qualities together, the list with the largest support ran thus: Speaker Crisp and Tom Reed, William L. Wilson and J. C. Burrows, McMillin and Milliken, Dingley and Holman, Turner of Georgia and Walker of Massachusetts, Bland and Joe Cannon, Culberson and Dalzell, Boutelle and Tom Johnson, and then, as there are many more Democrats than Republicans, pairing ended, and there were votes for Hatch, Jerry Simpson, McRae of Arkansas, both the Breckinridges, Springer, Bynum, John Allen, Bourke Cockran, Dolliver, Hitt, Harter and some others.

Altogether there are at least 25 men of really national fame, or one in 15, and here comes in a fine point of Washington etiquette. It is not considered exactly the thing to name a member's state after naming him if he is at all famous. He is supposed to be known independent of his state, but I generally insert it, knowing very well that there are millions of readers who cannot at once recall the state even of a tolerably great man. At least half the members are practically never heard from. There is a very large percentage of new men all the time.

Personal Peculiarities.

Every speaker, as I said, has his peculiarities of delivery, but still more in the substance of his speech, and it is a conviction among the Democrats that Tom Reed can speak with great force and ability for just 30 minutes only. Thereafter, they say, "he runs out to a feather edge." It is indeed true that his long and set speeches do not rank as high as his short ones in a running debate. George Wise of the Richmond district is jocularly known as the Talmage of the house. He breaks all to pieces in his fervor and doubles around like an acrobat. Old habitues of the gallery say this is a characteristic of the Wise family.

A few men speak as Sullivan and Corbett strike, as if they were delivering ponderous sledge hammer blows. Conspicuous among these are Bourke Cockran and Isidor Rayner. A few gush in resistless torrents of words, most noted among them Dolliver of Iowa and Brosius of Pennsylvania. A few—a very few—there are whose speeches both sound and read like those the ancient historians composed in their libraries and put in the mouth of great warriors, and at the head of these stands Burrows of Michigan. "Artificial flowers under glass" was the description which Wilson gave of the former's tariff speech. Mr. Burrows can't bear interruption. His speech must be delivered as a whole, and this was a characteristic of Governor McKinley through all his long service.

Tallest and Shortest.

Among those who can bear interruption and are helped by it, who are in fact happy at repartee, are Tom Reed, John Allen and Champ Clark. And Jerry Simpson is not at all bad. General Money and Speaker Crisp are particularly apt at answering questions. All who were in congress with him remember Ben Butterworth of Ohio for his remarkable ability in this line and his generally genial qualities in debate, and all say he was the best liked man in the house.

Of course the members of congress as a whole average considerably larger in size, and especially in head and chest measurement, than do mankind in general. Berry of Kentucky is the tallest man in the house or the city, being 6 feet 6 inches high, and John L. Wilson of Washington state is the lightest—not only the lightest, but doubtless the frailest in physical makeup. Henry U. Johnson is usually considered the quickest tempered and is by all odds the fastest speaker. The stenographers say: "He just tears us all to pieces. It is worse than reporting a ward caucus when four or five men are clamoring for the floor at once."

In the Galleries.

There is still abundant evidence that there was a great war in this land a generation ago, as a missing arm or leg is still a common sight among the statesmen. And there is frequently a wordy war at present, the galleries beholding with delight two such antagonists as Reed and Bland gradually approaching each other with increasing invectives. The ordinary crowd in the galleries consists almost entirely of visitors and these very largely from the rural regions. Each tries to get in the gallery nearest to his member, and what he usually sees and hears in the present dull times is one man swinging his arms wildly, brandishing his papers and bawling away at the top of his voice and nobody paying a particle of attention to him. The members are in the cloakrooms or committee rooms or writing letters, and his speech is multipunctuated with a perpetual clapping of the hands as they call for the pages. But on days of special interest—as, for instance, that on which the final vote on the Wilson bill was taken—the ruralist is not in it. The Washington public crowds the galleries and halls. The struggle is terrific and sometimes dangerous.

An Audience of One.

The comical contrast is at the night session. Often and often there are not a dozen members present, and on three nights during the tariff debate there were but five present regularly. On one night all had retired except Mr. Brookshire, who was in the chair, the member who was speaking and one other, who was quietly sleeping in his seat. When the orator had finished his "impassioned remarks" (for home consumption entirely), he walked over and waked up the sleeping member, who arose, and rubbing his eyes made a motion to adjourn. A few others were called in from the cloakrooms, the vote was put, there were seven "ayes" and no "noes," and these savers of the nation solemnly filed out as if they had done a really important thing.

Specialty Orators.

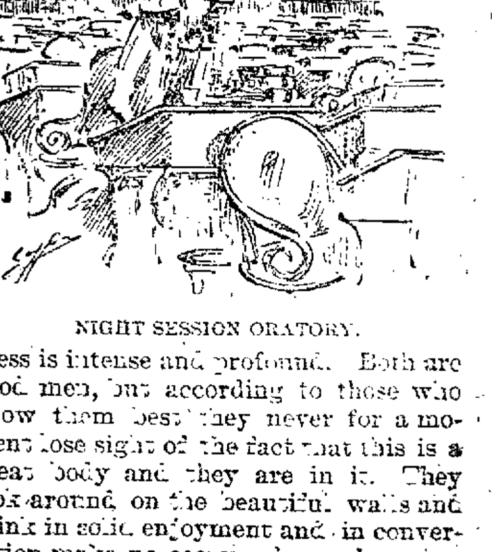
There are certain members who are looked upon as "regulars" on occasion—that is, they invariably speak and with great earnestness when their particular subject comes up. General Grosvenor of Ohio is a war orator. He always talks as if Lee's army were camped just the other side of Bull Run, and every hitch or snarl in current politics is explained or illustrated by him by something done in the war. He loses no fair opportunity to say that all this racket about the tariff and currency is a continuation of the old southern programme. Mr. Boutelle's specialty is war and navy.

Their great antitype is W. Jasper Talbert of the Second South Carolina district, who really ought to be encouraged, for he has furnished a great deal of quiet amusement to the house, especially to the Republicans. He is called a Populist-Democrat of the Tillman school and is the one thoroughly "unreconstructed rebel" in this congress. Some of his colleagues say he has never given up that the Southern Confederacy was whipped and seems to entertain a misty notion that the present situation is only a truce; that the battle will begin again, and that South Carolina will whip the whole north. This, of course, is only the figurative language of the Democrats who dread him, and with some cause, for when the Republicans stir him up he pours out considerable verbal venom, and it is of a kind that can be quoted and charged generally to his party. In fact, any kind of a slurring reference to the south or South Carolina gets him "on the points of his hoofs" immediately.

Other Characteristics.

General Sickles is known as "Old Man Afraid of His Party." He says a good deal about being a Democrat, and his colleagues say that he never, never—that is, hardly ever—votes for anything the party wants.

The two men who take the most comfort in their positions are Lafe Pence of Colorado and "Old Man" Baker of Kansas, as he is affectionately called. Their satisfaction in being members of congress is intense and profound. Both are good men, but according to those who know them best they never for a moment lose sight of the fact that this is a great body and they are in it. They look around on the beautiful walls and drink in solid enjoyment and in conversation make no secret of the fact that their highest earthly ambition is gratified, a seat in this house being as great an honor as any man really ought to aspire to on this earth. In fact, the wits of the house sometimes charge that Lafe Pence would hardly be willing to go to heaven unless he were assured that it was an improvement on his present position. But this is greatly to their credit. It may justly be claimed that the man who is not proud to be a congressman is not fit to be one.



NIGHT SESSION ORATORY.

J. H. BEADLE.

MASQUERADE OF HATE

Sister Rose and I were at Newport last summer; hence the title of this story.

When in my comfortable, quiet, yet beautiful home on the Susquehanna, I read "My Novel," I came upon this passage:

"In the Gothic age grim Humor painted 'The Dance of Death.' In our polished century some sardonic wit should give us the 'Masquerade of Hate.'"

There, surrounded with comfort, luxury and beauty, with that feeling of security which one's home gives all about me, the bad passions had retired into the background of my imagination and lived there, shadows without form or reality, and I thought as I read this passage how over-strained, unreal and melodramatic it was. Yet I could not forget it! "A Masquerade of Hate!" Everything about me suggested peace. The river, broad, beneficent and tranquil, flowed ever onward for good. The trees, the flowers, the sky—all was beauty, all was the handiwork of love, yet I read again the words of the great master of English romance, and an inward voice told me that I should one day recognize a truth in them.

The passage which follows: "Love is rarely a hypocrite, but hate, how detect, how guard against it? It lurks where you least suspect it. It is created by causes that you can the least foresee, and civilization multiplies its varieties while it favors its disguise, for civilization increases the number of contending interests, and refinement renders more susceptible to the least irritation the cuticle of self love. But hate comes covertly forth from some self interest we have crossed or from some self love we have wounded, and, dullards that we are, how seldom we are aware of our offense! You may be hated by a man you have never seen in your life, you may be hated as often by one whom you have loaded with benefits, you may so walk as not to tread on a worm, but you must sit fast in your easy chair until you are carried out to your bier if you would be sure not to tread on some snake of a foe."

Hate—a word I had almost forgotten. My own past, how secure it had been from the ugly monster thus startlingly summoned before me by the wand of the enchanter. I remembered how guarded my youth had been, the child of prosperity, the early loved. I had known no sorrow, scarcely disappointment, until a great grief came and shrouded me as if with a veil from other experience, for I was now 30 and had been 10 years a widow.

The few years of society and the gay world which came between my school days and early marriage were so bright, so full of pleasure, that I looked back upon "society" as a land full of beauteous images, fair women, great men, sensible, brilliant, witty conversation, music, dancing, all that can charm the imagination and the senses, a refined luxury giving richness to the picture, an early love lending it romance and poetry.

When the chief figure was stricken out of this picture, I never wished to look upon it again. I knew that in looking upon the brilliant surface I should see only that void. So I had lived a quiet, retired life, surrounded only by the nearest and dearest friends, until grief had become melancholy, and finally perhaps only something less than that, but the world I had forgotten.

Was, then, this brilliant pageant called society but a masquerade? Were men and women bowing, smiling, caressing and entertaining each other but to forward their own ends, to advance their own interests? Was there a skeleton at every feast, and hidden by a mask of polite and elegant demeanor did jealousy, distrust, scandal, detraction, walk among the guests?

Hate—a potent word, it colored the landscape; it darkened the sun, it gave to the soft summer breeze a harsh and severe sound. I felt as if a disagreeable presence had stolen into my life and shut out the tranquility and happiness, when there appeared walking on the green sward beneath my window Sister Rose.

No disagreeable presence was Sister Rose. She banished hate and brought back light to the sun, music to the breeze. Sister Rose was 17, sweet, beautiful and colored like the rival flowers of York and Lancaster; she was the youngest, fairest one on our ancestral tree, and though 13 years separated her from me we were sisters in the fondest, truest sense, in mutual confidence and love, dashed with a sort of maternal authority on my part, a sort of deferential daughterhood on hers.

She was all the world to me, dear Sister Rose.

Mrs. Gibson walked by Sister Rose on the green. Mrs. Gibson was a gay lady who had come to pay us a visit. As they walked their conversation floated up to me through the still June air.

"And Newport is so delightful?" asked Sister Rose.

"Oh, perfectly delightful. The climate of Italy and the best people in the United States. Such a charming set of people in the cottages—yes, and palaces too. Such gay scenes at the Bellevue, the Fillmore; the Ocean is a little fast perhaps, but very nice people there too. Such drives, such bathing, such dressing, such a dear old picturesque town! Oh, there is nothing like Newport—nothing, nothing!"

"I should so like to go," said Rose.

"And why not? Make Mrs. Clifton take you. Plenty of money, youth, beauty, good family; you should go. Come to Philadelphia with me, and we shall get a beautiful wardrobe prepared and—nous verrons!"

"But I do not believe Sister Laura would like to leave her retirement. She has been quiet so long."

"But she must not be quiet. She is shutting you out from that world to which you belong. In the name of that wronged and bereft world I claim you, and you must come. She must give you up!"

So afterward argued Mrs. Gibson at greater length; so gently urged Rose. So finally my own judgment told me that Rose should peep at the world—that great, entrancing, sparkling world, only faintly foreshadowed to her in the dancing school balls, the accounts of Mrs. Gibson, the magazine stories.

Armed and equipped with dresses, French maid (whom we found a horrible tyrant) and accompanied by Mrs. Gibson and a large party of her friends, we found ourselves rather startled and uncomfortable at Newport one hot day in August. Hot? No, not so very hot, but dusty, uncomfortable. Everything was new—our dresses were new and rather tight; our crinoline was prodigious; our heads, accustomed only to our own dressing, were screwed into unimaginable torments by our maid Matilde. In this state I ate my first dinner and took a survey.

Fortunately our dresses (thanks to Mrs. Gibson, who had taken a contract to dress us as if we were two French dolls and had fulfilled it to admiration) were very handsome. We were spared the humiliation of finding ourselves badly dressed at Newport, perhaps one of the greatest of the petites miseres of life. We had good rooms; we were introduced right and left; we had the golden key which unlocks exclusive fashion's innermost wicked door—we had money.

Another advantage we had—we were new. A something to do is the great want of the Newport habitues and a something to talk about the absolute necessity. For a few days we furnished them occupation. At the end of three days Mrs. Paston, who sat opposite us at table, knew all about us; that we had had a distant relative in the cabinet of one of the presidents; that we had so much (and no more) money; what the family politics were; what religion we professed, and Mrs. Paston sought our acquaintance, and we entered on the Newport course with heavy bets on our success.

Shadow of Sutherland! did you rise before me to suggest that equine simile?

Well, to return to my first dinner. Next me sat Mr. Gibson, a man whose vision, though straight enough as to the physical eye, was singularly oblique when contemplated with that second set of optics which we all possess, and which looks beyond and behind the other. To have contemplated Mr. Gibson with this second pair of eyes (which never grow feeble with years and only need spectacles in extreme youth) one would have seen that he was afflicted with a sort of moral strabismus, and that some things were lamentably confused to him, while others were peculiarly adapted to his angle of vision; for instance, Mr. Gibson never failed to see what he defined as a "person of consequence" and was as blind as Belisarius to a person of "no consequence." Perhaps, however, he was as good a cicerone at Newport as I could have had, though for "guide, philosopher and friend" in any other sphere I should not have chosen him.



"And Newport is so delightful!"

"Who is that young man who looks so much like a horse?" I asked of Mr. Gibson.

"My dear Mrs. Clifton, how can you say such things? That is Mr. Sutherland, a young man of the greatest consequence. He is very rich, very aristocratic, a little given to gaming, and, they say, rather too fond of horse racing and such little expensive amusements. However, if he doesn't injure his fortune, no matter. He will soon have sown his wild oats."

"He looks to me as if he were in the habit of eating them."

"He! he!" said Mr. Gibson, who never laughed sincerely at any joke at an aristocrat.

"And who is that little woman who looks so much like a poodle dog?"

"Now, Mrs. Clifton, you are too bad! That is Mrs. Smithson, the most exclusive woman here. Allow me to say that if Mrs. Smithson and Mrs. Paston ask to be introduced to you your fortune is made! I mean at Newport!"

I must confess I was a little angry at the imagined condescension of these ladies, but I knew Mr. Gibson, and I forgave him, for I remembered his strabismus.

"Who is the lovely woman with roses in her hair, who is taking such care of the stupid little man by her side?"

"Ah! that is Mrs. Morris Borrowe, the beauty, the petted of fortune, so amiable, so careful too! Never hear anything against Mrs. Morris Borrowe! And the little man, twice her age, is Mr. Morris Borrowe, married by an ambitious mother. Every one said too bad, but immensely rich. She really seems to like him though; perhaps wary and deep—don't know. These innocent looking ones are the ones sometimes, Mrs. Clifton, he he!"

If Mrs. Morris Borrowe was a "deep one," she was very deep, for innocence and truth sat enthroned on her face, and kindness beamed from her whole demeanor.

"Who is that fine intellectual man down the table?"

"Ah! Warden Wood, very distinguished, but not a marrying man."

"And the pink eyed youth?"

"Mrs. Paston's son; very good dancer."

"And the nice looking party beyond. I mean the father and daughters?"

"Don't know them," answered Mr. Gibson with withering enunciation. I wonder if any description of type can give the force to this remark which Mr. Gibson gave. It was as if the destroying angel said to shivering wretches on the brink of the gulf: "Go down and never hope to rise. Twice wretched wretches, go down! down! down."

There is nothing in Milton more terrific than this sentence, pronounced by your true worldling. It says unimaginable things, and little as I knew of the world I felt a solemn conviction that that father and those daughters were driven out of the inner world of fashion as utterly as was Lucifer ejected from paradise.

Sister Rose had a distinguished success the first dinner, for Mr. Sutherland, who sat opposite, began to stare at her. Poor Rose, looking up unconsciously, saw his eyes fixed upon her, and looking down blushed over face, neck and arms. Sutherland was not accustomed to that sort of thing, the coy maidens at whom he generally stared were past blushing, and he doubtless felt a sensation very like that which a thirsty traveler experiences when he finds a fresh strawberry by the side of a dusty road—he intended from that moment to refresh himself with the unexpected fruit.

Mr. Gibson found it out immediately. "See," he exclaimed, "Sutherland is staring at Rose! That is an immense compliment."

"An immense insult," said I, taking fire at once.

"Now, Mrs. Clifton, be quiet. My good friend, you do not know this world as I do. Why, men will look at handsome girls, and Sutherland is a little spoiled, but a man of such position! Do listen to reason and be quiet. If you want to have Rose see society, you must not quarrel with it at once, because some of its modern innovations do not square with your very retired and peculiar notions."

"But, Mr. Gibson, my 'retired notions,' as you please to call them, have been considered the rules of gentlemanly conduct since the world was young. Why, what did chivalry mean; what does poetry, romance, mean; what does civilization mean if not that man being strong shall protect, yes, graciously and respectfully protect, woman and not insult her—stare"—

"You talk very well, dear Mrs. Clifton, I don't doubt, uncommonly well, but it has no sort of effect at Newport—not the least, not the least! You might talk forever about chivalry, but I rather think nobody, at least not the young men, would know what you meant, and if they did they would not care—no, not they. They would stare just as much, and the girls don't dislike it—he! he! Mrs. Clifton!"

Well, I thought I would swallow my disgust and bear with "modern innovations." I had come to Newport; I was undoubtedly rustic; my ideas might change.

After dinner I was presented to several ladies. They were faultlessly dressed, handsome, many of them fine musicians and good linguists, and I anticipated much pleasure. What were the subjects we talked about? The rival claims of the different houses!

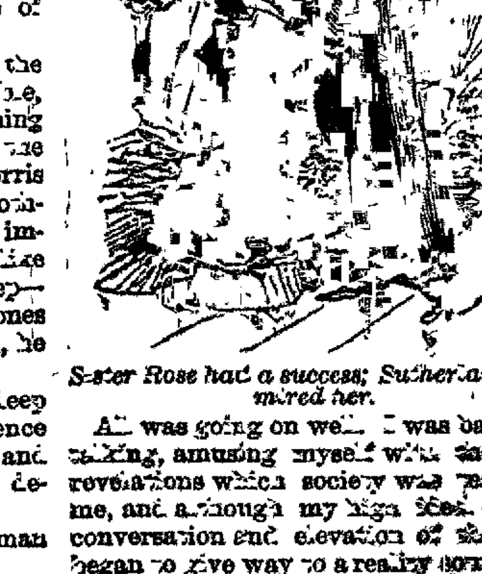
There, with the "far sounding sea" singing immortal anthems in our ears, with a night above our heads such as Lord Byron wrote verses about, and compares, as somebody irreverently says, to a "black eyed woman," these educated, accomplished creatures could find nothing to say but on the all important point of which was the more fashionable, the Fillmore or the Bellevue!

I asked Mrs. Paston who was the fine looking woman in blue whom I saw in the parlor.

"Oh, that is Mrs. Akerly, an old friend of mine, but we do not speak now, for we are at the rival houses!"

The tyranny of ideas is a power which knows no limits. It made Martin Luther fling his inkstand at the gentleman in black; it sent Napoleon to St. Helena; it is the force which drove men to the Crimea to starve and die, and it descends so low that it even makes the women hate each other, because they charge themselves with the honor of two rival taverns!

Sister Rose had a success; Sutherland admired her; other young men followed; she danced perpetually, had flowers and all the insignia of belledom. She enjoyed it; it was her right. I could but admire the woman's instinct which taught her so readily what to do with her newly acquired honors. She was gay but reserved with Sutherland, whose character she read at a glance; she was amused with the satirical Warden Wood; she liked (I feared too much) Tracy, a well appointed youth, who followed her much, but she bore her blushing honors well. I had never been beautiful like Rose, and I enjoyed the sweet power it gave her for her sake and my own.



Sister Rose had a success; Sutherland admired her.

All was going on well. I was bathing, talking, amusing myself with the new revelations which society was teaching me, and although my high ideal of the conversation and elevation of that society began to give way to a reality somewhat low I enjoyed myself. There is a fascination in a gay pageant, whether you find meaning in it or not.

One profound discovery I had made, which was this: If you would succeed in society, you must at least pretend to be a fool!

There was Mrs. Morris Borrowe, whom I had got to know, and who frequently took me to drive. She was charmingly natural, bright and even witty when we were alone, having a remarkable insight into character, but when we returned to the circle of our hotel she became almost vapid; a well bred languor overspread her features. She said nothing but commonplaces; no emotion betrayed itself on her trained features.

O shadow of Maintenon, of Pompadour, of Espinasse, of Recamier, was this your idea of being charming? We wear your dresses; we copy your graces. Why cannot we follow your sprightly footsteps still further and dare to be witty and wise as you were at your dear little suppers? Is it because there are fools in high places and we must follow the fashion as we do of an ugly collar because a duchess has a king's evil and be fools if we can—if not, play that we are?

One of the wits of Newport was Mr. Semple. He was very well born and bred, and it was considered proper to laugh at his jokes. He, as it seemed, had taken out a license to be funny. All other wit was contraband. He might be laughed at.

"Mrs. Clifton," he drawled one evening, "do you know that today I have made an atrocious pun? I said that the names of the houses should be split, and ours should be called the 'Fill-me-le,' and that the 'Vue-More,' from the names Fillmore and Bellevue. We are filled with belles, and they could view more without hurting them!"

A silvery laugh echoed through the rooms. We all dared to be amused, and this gigantic achievement of wit passed into one of the legends of Newport intellectuality.

One of the ladies of Newport had, as I had always supposed, a very enviable reputation for her wit, learning and cleverness, but I found this was a positive disadvantage to her, for on asking Mr. Semple about her he seemed rather disgusted and answered me:

"Very good house, nice position, rich, too chatty; oh, decidedly too chatty!"

The second week of our stay still found Rose the reigning belle of the house. Neither Miss Chase, who sang, nor Miss Brown, who played, nor Miss Robinson, whose mamma maneuvered, had anything to compare with Rose in point of success. And then came the unmasking.

I went to dress one day for dinner quite late and had not time to read a dirty note which I found on my table, and which I supposed was some begging letter, and seeing it lie there still unread as I was going to take my afternoon drive with Mrs. Borrowe I put it hastily in my pocket to read on the way.

The afternoon was beautiful, and as Mrs. Borrowe looked out on the sea she quoted Horace Smith's fine lines:

To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,
Whose shining lamps the sun and moon supply,
Its choir, the winds and waves; its organ, thunder;
Its dome, the sky.

The choir of "winds and waves" was chanting its majestic anthem. Nature was grand, calm and beneficent. I could not help asking Mrs. Borrowe if she did not sometimes find society tedious and unsatisfactory.

"Yes, but it has attractions. I know I am born for something better, but I love it; I cannot escape from it; I believe we should all live with each other, and if the mass is stupid let us do our individual mite to make it brighter."

"But do we? Do we all take a lower tone when we mingle with 'society'? Would you now, dear Mrs. Borrowe, have dared to quote that splendid simile which you have just spoken so appropriately if you had been in the parlor at the hotel?"

"No, because as Cecil says (that worldly wise Cecil), 'We must, to succeed in society, consent to lose our individuality and float along with the mass, distinguished only for our extreme resemblance to all the rest.' And we must all remember that hate, envy, detraction, are always lying in wait for the successful person, and if I am so unfortunate as to command any excessive admiration I suffer for it. The most successful persons I know in society are women who have neither beauty nor wit, who dress well, and while they alarm and wound no one's vanity are still sought for their position, tact and 'knowledge of the world,' which means never showing any other kind of knowledge."

At this moment I remembered my letter and drew it from my pocket.

It was a badly spelled, badly written letter, saying that the writer felt bound to tell me that he had seen Mr. Sutherland kissing my handsome sister, Miss Rose, in the dusk of the evening before as they were walking on the piazza, and that he (the writer) had some other facts to communicate, which he would do for $5, if I would write him a note and leave it on the table, when I went to dinner, in my own parlor.

I supposed it was some waiter who wished to get money from me and showed it to Mrs. Borrowe. She looked it over attentively.

"This is from no waiter. It is a lady's hand disguised. It is done to create a talk. The person who wrote it imagines that you will be frightened and will mention it to the landlord or some person about the house; you will complain of your parlor being entered by some waiter or servant, and the story will leak out, and having thus a real foundation for half the story a number of false ones will be erected on that. It is simply a plot, dictated by hate, to injure Rose."

"Impossible! What has Rose done to anybody?"

"Nothing intentionally, but everything unintentionally. She has been handsome, admired. Nothing could be so great a crime. For such crime women have been poisoned; for such a crime this letter has been written."

We drove several miles in silence. Mrs. Borrowe at length broke it:

"I wish you would do what I suggest about this letter."

"Well?"

"Write an answer and leave it on your table, saying you wish to know more."

"But you assure me that is what the writer wants?"

"Yes, but I propose to foil the perpetrator with her own tools. I think I see a well known hand in this."

After some conversation on this point I consented to follow Mrs. Borrowe's advice.

When we reached home, it was quite dusk, and I went to find Rose. She had been driving with Mrs. Gibson, whom I met in the hall and who said she had been home an hour.

Rose was not in my own room or hers, and Matilde, my maid, said she had come in very hurriedly, taken a shawl and gone out again.

I waited an hour very uneasily. Then I went out to see Mrs. Gibson again. She knew nothing of her; said she walked off talking with Sutherland and some young ladies after the drive.

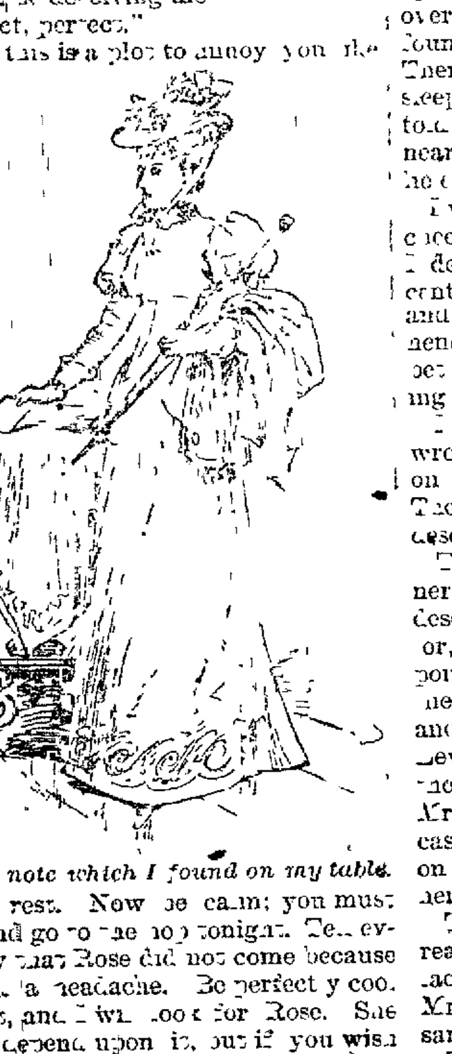
At this moment one of the young ladies came in and said she had returned with Rose and Sutherland just before I drove up and thought Rose must be in her own room dressing for the hop.

I went again. There was the dress she was to wear but no Rose. I was more and more alarmed.

I went to Mrs. Borrowe. She was frightened too. She asked me if I had perfect confidence in Rose, that she could not be deceiving me.

"Perfect, perfect."

"Then this is a plot to annoy you like all the rest. Now be calm; you must dress and go to the hop tonight. Tell everybody that Rose did not come because she had a headache. Be perfectly cool about it, and I will look for Rose. She is safe, depend upon it, but if you wish to save her and yourself a terrible scandal do not show that you are anxious about her."



A dirty note which I found on my table.

There was something so perfectly convincing in Mrs. Borrowe's manner that I submitted.

Matilde exclaimed at my pale cheeks and haggard expression.

"If madame would but color a leetle. She has the distinction, the air, the everything, but she has not the complexion. Would madame be brilliant for the ball and permit me to color with discretion?"

"Do what you like, Matilde."

So Matilde produced from her own magazines bottles and boxes and proceeded to make me up. A drawing sensation of the skin convinced me that a color "charming, natural," like that which bloomed perpetually on the cheeks of Matilde, was blushing on my own. My eyebrows, my hair, were also touched with various brushes and other instruments. After receiving the treatment which is generally bestowed on the "portrait of a lady," instead of the lady herself, I was pronounced finished and looked at myself.

I hardly knew the enameled visage which presented itself. This, then, was one sort of "mask" which I had not remembered. It was easier than I thought to hide the anxiety which gnawed at my heart. I could better appear unconcerned behind this face.

"Come," said Mr. Borrowe, knocking at my door; "here is Warden Wood waiting to escort you. Bless me, how well you look! I am on the track," she whispered; "be composed. There is nothing wrong."

Mr. Warden Wood was too well bred to notice my abstractions, if indeed I showed any, and I cannot remember much of this evening, except that he and others complimented me much on my appearance, and that in the many inquiries for Rose I thought Mrs. Paston and Mrs. Smithson looked more interested than the occasion required, and both asked where was Mr. Sutherland.

Some unexpected inspiration enabled me to say, with an indifferent tone, "Oh, I suppose he does care to come if my sister is not here."

I was so excited and distressed that the effort to play so unnatural a part was rapidly depriving me of all my strength, when I saw Mrs. Borrowe enter with Sutherland.

I had always detested this man, but at this moment he looked perfectly beautiful to me. He came up with Mrs. Borrowe, and after paying me some compliments asked for my fair sister.

I made some inane answer, and a subtle attraction drew my eyes toward Mrs. Paston. Her face was distorted with rage, but became smiling immediately.

As Sutherland passed her she gave him a look from which he quailed, and I have since observed that all the evil which the world had previously said of Sutherland was praise compared with what Mrs. Paston afterward treated him to.

"I have not found Rose," whispered Mrs. Borrowe, "but I found Sutherland, which was next best, and I made him come here with me, although he didn't want to. But he came because he wants me to invite him to my supper party next week, and if matters are as I suspect he has been used by some ladies here to affix suspicion on Rose, and being seen here himself is so much in her favor. How well you look! What a color! Why, anxiety becomes you!"

"Oh, dear woman! I am all painted up, and I am dying of anxiety about Rose. Do let me go. I shall drop down if you do not."

So Mrs. Borrowe, serene and smiling, piloted me to the door. We left Sutherland dancing madly, and with head almost bursting with pain I reached my own room.

There on the table was a note written in pencil to this effect:

DEAR LAURA—Jeannie Millwood is quite ill and wants me to come over and spend the night with her. I don't care for the hop. Yours affectionately, ROSE.

I had suffered enough during those few hours to give me the right to faint away, which I did immediately, and on coming to sent for Mrs. Borrowe, who shared in my relief as she had in my anxiety.

"Now, be quiet, dear Mrs. Clifton, and tomorrow we will get at the bottom of this mystery. This note Rose evidently left where you could see it, and it was taken away by the same hand which was employed to bring you the anonymous communication. Tomorrow you will write an answer to that and leave it on your table when you go to dinner; depend there is a plot to be unraveled."

I waited impatiently for the morning to dawn, and as soon as the house was opened I put on my bonnet and went over to the other hotel, where I soon found Jeannie Millwood's sickroom. There on a sofa lay sister Rose, quietly sleeping. The invalid was awake and told me that as Rose had read to her nearly all night she had asked her to lie down and get a little sleep.

I went across the room and kissed the cheek flushed with unaccustomed vigils. I determined, as I looked on the innocent face and thought of all her sweet and lovely qualities, that my Rose should henceforth open in some purer and better atmosphere than that of a watering place.

I followed Mrs. Borrowe's advice and wrote a few words, and leaving the note on my table went to dinner as usual. The scene which followed may best be described in theatrical parlance.

The company being well seated at dinner, a woman stealthily creeps across the deserted passageway and enters my parlor, looks cautiously around and is on the point of seizing the note when the door to the left, leading to the bedroom, opens and exit Mrs. Borrowe, Mrs. Graham, Lewis and one or two more, who surround the frightened woman, who proves to be Mrs. Paston's maid, and who, on the occasion of this unexpected detection, falls on her knees, implores pardon, says that her mistress has sent her, etc.

The noise and confusion of this scene reached the dining room, and several ladies left the table. Mrs. Paston and Mrs. Smithson remained with perfect sang froid in their seats.

The only sufferer was the poor waiting maid, who was discharged as being too fond of falsehood and intrigue, and if Sutherland had not turned state's evidence and confessed that these two lovely queens of fashion had requested him to stay out of sight on the night of the hop, promising him in return that he should see Rose in the parlor of one of them, we should never have known how much was mistress and how much was maid.

Mr. Gibson and I held a final meeting on the subject of Newport in my parlor just before we came away.



I went across the room and kissed the cheek flushed with unaccustomed vigils.

Mrs. Paston was announced. I sent back her card.

"Why do you, my dear friend? Why you will make an enemy for life of the woman," screamed the frightened Gibson.

"Is that left to be done? Is she not as much my enemy now as she ever could be?"

"But not openly. Do remember her position and ignore the facts. Charge it all to servants—servants who are always bad. It is better to believe that the waiting maid lied than to lose Mrs. Paston."

"But I know"——

"I know you do. But here is a perfect opportunity to pretend that you don't know."

"But why pretend?"

"Because that is society. If we do not pretend, we could not support the present structure of society. The truth is a very harsh and awkward thing and should not be spoken at all times. That is a charming idea doubtless in poetry and romance, but it doesn't do at Newport."

The "Masquerade of Hate." The romance of society was gone. It was truly a masquerade—brilliant, charming to the senses, but horribly false, fatally untrue. The guests could not be unmasked. Should the veil be pulled aside, more horrible would be the revelation than that of the "Dance of Death."

Yet was not all barren. I had found Mrs. Borrowe in it and not of it. Her friendship was worth the whole, and Rose—Rose found Mr. Tracy, and perhaps the loneliness of my house now, for my Rose has been transplanted, may have affected my spirits so powerfully that I have given a harsher coloring to the picture than I should have done were she still here to cheer me and to show me by the perfect happiness of her marriage that some good thing can come out of society.

But I wait impatiently for some "sardonic wit" to attempt the "Masquerade of Hate" and recommend it to the attention of Warden Wood, who may favor the world with it.

THE END.

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THE OLD PREMIER AND THE NEW.

Archibald Philip, fifth Earl of Rosebery, is rather young, as Premiers go in these days, or have gone since the days of Pitt. He is only in his forty-seventh year. He became a peer, on the death of his grandfather, in 1868, at the age of twenty-one. His first office was as Under-Secretary of State in the Home office, twelve years ago. In 1886, he was Secretary for Foreign Affairs for about six months in Mr. Gladstone's ministry, which went out of office that year. He has also held the important post of Chairman of the London County Council, and is Vice-President of the Imperial Federation League. His wife, who has been an invaluable helper in his public work, died in 1891. She was a daughter of Baron Mayer de Rothschild.

It is a curious fact that the surname of the new Liberal Premier, whom it will now be the object of the Primrose League to overthrow, should be Primrose. Perhaps a handsome widower who is a peer, and whose family name is Primrose, will be able to decrease the activity of the Conservative dames who have taken so active a part in electioneering during during the last two contests.

The resignation of Mr. Gladstone was undoubtedly grateful to the Queen, and she showed her gratification in her manner of receiving it. This seems rather ungracious, in view of the great age and the eminent services of the retiring statesman. It must be remembered, however, that it was really against her will that he became Premier. She sent for Sir William Harcourt and for Lord Spencer, if we remember aright, and urged both of them to form a ministry; and it was only when both of them advised her that no other Prime Minister was possible that she sent reluctantly for Mr Gladstone. She never has liked him, nor his policy—at any rate, not for the past thirty years—and the lapse of time has only strengthened her feeling. The new Premier will be far more agreeable to the Queen, personally, than the old one.

In some ways, we think Lord Rosebery is a much abler man than his predecessor. In the very important department of foreign affairs, for instance, he is clearly superior. As an orator, it would be hazardous to rank any son in England with the Grand Old Man; but certainly it may be said that Lord Rosebery is at least as entertaining as Mr. Gladstone; and that he is much easier to understand.

It remains to be seen whether the new Premier can hold together the queer aggregation which has constituted Mr. Gladstone's majority in the present session. If he does, he will perform a most remarkable and improbable feat. The signs now seem to us to point to a dissolution before very long, followed by a new election.

THE SUPREME COURT AS A LEGAL ADVISER.

The action of the Colorado Supreme Court in refusing to give an opinion in a case submitted by the Governor in relation to certain acts of the Penitentiary Commissioners, is highly commendable. The reference of legal questions to a court, in advance of the bringing of any suit, is a questionable proceeding at best, although it is sanctioned as to certain classes of cases, by our Colorado constitution. In this case, however, the point submitted was not the constitutionality of a statute; the endeavor was to get the *ex parte* opinion of the court as to the construction of a certain act by a former Attorney General. Mr. Justice Elliott, in his opinion, soundly avers that such an opinion on such a subject "Can scarcely be said to be contemplated by the constitution." And he lays down further the sound principle that "the jurisdiction conferred by the constitution upon this court to answer executive and legislative questions is *extraordinary*; the construction of statutes is within the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts."

It is a delicate and difficult task for any court to pronounce even upon the constitutionality of a particular proposed statute until that statute comes to be applied in a concrete case; and the practice of using the Supreme Court as an Attorney General is one to be restricted within limits as narrow as possible. The court has given the Governor a good lesson, and one which we hope he will heed.

We are glad to say that the new house to house registration law does apply in this city. We were in error in assuming that the 15,000 limit in the law shut this city out, because this is a city of the second class, and the new law applies to such cities. We don't like the principle of the law, but if there was to be a law of this sort, we have maintained all along that it ought to apply in Colorado Springs as well as in Denver and Pueblo. So the ladies will all be registered, whether they have gone to the places appointed for that purpose or not; but those who have registered already have the consciousness of superior civic virtue in having done it as the men have to do it, by personal application.

LEGISLATION VS. HUMAN NATURE.

There are two written debates in the March Forum that bear either directly or indirectly on the question whether you can change human nature by legislation: one on the income tax, by David A. Wells and Uriel S. Hall, and the other on Nationalism, by Edward Bellamy and Wm. G. Sumner. Of the former we do not propose to say anything further than that Mr. Hall's most powerful plea for the income tax is that if this particular measure now before Congress is beaten, next time a great deal worse one will be passed.

The question of nationalism would not be a serious one except for two classes of people: one, a class of "literary fellers," who have taken it up as a fad, like Mr. Howells; and the other, a class of professional agitators who seize on any new, or apparently new, movement for the sake of making themselves prominent and getting into office. These two classes, between them, have stirred up a great many good people, and some not so good, to believe that communism is not only possible, but desirable; that the State ought to take care of all its citizens; and that if we had enough laws, all made directly by the People, humanity would be happy, crime would by and by cease to exist, and everybody would have everything he wanted: hence the Populist party, Governor Waite, the extra session, a bankrupt treasury, and a ruined State credit.

Mr. Bellamy assumes in his article, as he did in "Looking Backward," that in the service of the State men who superintended tremendous enterprises would always be honest, always altruistic in their aims, never selfish or greedy. He gives us the old, old story about a few people having the majority of the wealth, the rich getting richer and the poor poorer, and the rest of it, with which all of us who have ever heard a Populist talk are familiar. He talks of an "economic oligarchy," and of "substituting popular self government" for it by having everybody, as the government, attend to each man's personal business for him.

We have never believed that Mr. Bellamy took himself seriously when he wrote "Looking Backward," or that he meant that book for more than a skit on the next century more or less like dozens of others; but when the book, after lying unnoticed for a year or two, was taken up in Boston, and Nationalism was made a fad, if we recollect aright, it came chronologically between Spiritualism and Hypnotism—and he was made a seer and a Prophet; why, then he had to take himself seriously; it paid.

This, however, is aside from the point. Professor Sumner has to take Mr. Bellamy seriously, and he does it with as good a grace as possible. He points out that the skilled and the unskilled laborer in this country are better off now (that is, they were eighteen months ago) than ever before. "If it is said that there are some persons in our time who have become rapidly and to a great degree rich, it is true; if it is said that large aggregations of wealth in the control of individuals is a social danger, it is not true." This comes very timely just now, as we are celebrating the acquisition by the College and the city of a noble library, the gift of a citizen who has made a "large aggregation of wealth." Is Mr. Coburn a dangerous man? Is Mr. Hagerman keeping this community a state of "economic slavery?"

Professor Sumner goes so far as to ask, "Where is the rich man who is oppressing anybody?" and adds, "To prove any harm in allegations of wealth it must be shown that great wealth is, as a rule, in the ordinary course of social affairs, put to a mischievous use. This cannot be shown beyond the very slightest degree, if at all."

We wonder how many people who have more or less completely embraced Mr. Bellamy's theories have ever stopped to think whether, even if such a state as is described in "Looking Backward" could be brought about, it would really conduce to the happiness of mankind. We imagine the usual answer would be: "Yes, of course it would conduce to the happiness of mankind in general, but personally I should prefer not to live there." But if you would not like it, and you, and you and nearly every other individual man and woman, then hardly anybody would like it, and the great majority would be unhappy.

No, you can't change human nature by legislation; nor you can't make people wise, virtuous and happy lumping them together with a definite article in front and a singular verb behind and spelling them with a capital P.

The opportunity for investment in good improved real estate, with a practical certainty of a rise in value, was never better than it is to-day in Colorado Springs. We do not expect or want a "boom;" but things are beginning to move up, and before long they will be moving all along the line.

The New York Tribune is not doing itself or the Republican party any good by talking the way it does about silver.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone's retirement is to be quite a dramatic affair. It could not well help being so. The great age of the Premier, his long service in public affairs, the courage and fire and wisdom of a practical political kind that he has showed throughout the unprecedentedly hard session just closing—all combine to render his retirement an event in British history—the event, perhaps, of this decade.

Mr. Gladstone is in his eighty-fifth year, and has been in the public service pretty steadily for sixty-two years. He took his seat in Parliament in 1832, and with short intervals of retirement, he has been there ever since. For the first twenty years he was counted a strong Conservative. Everyone knows Macauley's reference to him, in a review written in 1838, as "the rising hope of those stern and unbending Tories" who followed Sir Robert Peel, while they abhorred his cautious temper and moderate opinions. He continued to follow Peel until that Minister's retirement. After 1852, when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry, he became a Liberal, growing, indeed, more and more radical as time went on.

The principal parliamentary measures with which Mr. Gladstone's name is connected are the "Reform Bill" of 1866, which was beaten, the disestablishment of the Irish Church (Anglican) in 1869, the Irish Land bill in 1870; and the various Home Rule bills of late years. In foreign affairs, Mr. Gladstone has always tried to defend the weak and oppressed. In 1851 he made Europe ring with the story of horrible wrongs of State prisoners in Sicily, as later in 1876 he startled the civilized world by his arraignment of the authors of the Bulgarian atrocities. In his conduct of foreign affairs, he was not so fortunate. His forte was the exchequer; he has never been, for so wonderfully versatile a man, especially well informed upon Colonial affairs, or especially interested in the Imperial aspects of British policy. He lost a large part of South Africa to the Boers and the Zulus; he left Gordon to be murdered in Khartoum; he bombarded Alexandria and sent Arabi Pasha an exile to Ceylon.

For the past few years, most of the old statesman's energies have been devoted to the cause of Irish Home Rule; and in the advocacy of this measure, in forcing it upon an unwilling party, in carrying it through the House in the face of the most complete demonstrations of its inherent absurdity, he has showed the most consummate political leadership of his whole career.

One of Mr. Gladstone's earliest performances was a volume on "The State in its relation to the Church," and he continued to write a good deal on theological subjects throughout his career. His subtle and acute mind took delight in the intricacies of doctrinal discussion, and fairly revelled in the twists and turns of casuistry.

His most interesting literary work, however, was an elaborate work on "Homer and the Homeric Age" published in 1858, in three volumes, and now so rare as to be worth among book fanciers, about $10 a volume, and a number of later articles and pamphlets on the same subject. He was a stout defender of the personality of Homer, and has, we believe, rendered some real service to scholarship in vindicating the Homeric authorship of the Iliad and Odyssey.

Mr. Gladstone's written style is much plainer and more straightforward than his spoken style—a fortunate thing indeed for his readers. There have been a good many English statesmen who could say a great deal without committing themselves to anything very definite, but Mr. Gladstone's gift of [illegible] oratory was unapproached and unapproachable. His last speech in the House of Commons just the other day, was a splendid example of it. Elaborate and splendid in its diction, tremendously weighty in manner, evoking cheer upon cheer as it went on its stately march, making apparently the most momentous declarations in the most sonorous language;—it committed the Premier or the party to nothing definite whatever, left the questions raised entirely open, laid down no line of practical policy.

In his private life Mr. Gladstone has been absolutely stainless, and very happy. His wife has been his constant attendant for many years, not only at home, but on all his campaigns and journeys; and it is largely to her loving and constant care that the prolongation of his life and his active usefulness is due.

SINE DIE.

The Legislature has stayed in session so long that we had begun to think its members would translate *Sine die*, "never say die"; but it has adjourned at last, and we guess everybody is glad of it.

The proceedings have been so mixed up, and the newspaper reports of them so meagre and muddled that it is hard to know exactly what has been done; the best *resumé* we have seen anywhere was in yesterday's GAZETTE, and from that it is clear that only a few bills have been passed, and those not harmful, so far as we can judge without knowing their provisions more exactly. Not one of the big schemes outlined by the Governor in his call has been enacted. His pet of pets, the Mexi-Colo dollar, was put to sleep right away, and most of his other ideas were taken up and set down again hard.

While the session has been barren of positive results, the killing of all these wild schemes of Waite is a negative result of considerable value. That could have been done in fifty-two hours as well as in fifty-two days, it is true; but the fact that it has been done is the main thing.

For this result we are indebted to the Senate; and especially to a combination of resolute men, among whom the Senators from El Paso county were prominent, who were resolved that whatever happened, the State should take no harm if they could prevent it. For some time they held out in favor of immediate adjournment. Then when it became evident that immediate adjournment was impossible they succeeded in arranging a compromise which has materially reduced the length of the session as compared with what the $7-a-day men would like to have had it; and at the same time they have prevented any vicious legislation.

Those members of the House also deserve great credit who fought the majority at first on the question of adjournment and have been of service since in preventing the enactment of bad laws. This county has reason to be proud of all her representatives in both houses. Throughout the session all of them were found on the right side, and they have certainly earned the approval of their constituents.

President Harrison made himself famous for his "rear-end platform" speeches, and now that he is only a school teacher he has not forgotten how to talk. He was welcomed Wednesday by crowds at all the stations on his way through Colorado, and made some excellent little speeches. Here is an extract from one of them that is timely now and always:

"And now a great lesson we have all to learn is that it is not possible for every man in this country or for any citizen of the Union to have his own way. All our legislation is a sort of compromise, it is the adjusting of the interests between men and between States upon broad and liberal lines, and those lines we will all find, and presently out of the teaching of this hard schoolmaster, experience, we will come out of the slough of despond and stand again upon the rocks. I have always tried to hold whatever political views I have with the highest appreciation for a man who differs with me, and with a full appreciation that I might be wrong and he might be right, and so with this mutual respect for each other's opinion and with a common and universal love of the union of the states and of the flag that represents it and of the constitutions and of the great principle of civil and personal liberty, with energy, industry, economy and good neighborly conduct towards each other, we will perpetuate and hand down to the next generation unimpaired, this great system of government which our fathers founded and handed down to us.

Our connections with Cripple Creek are now such as to enable THE GAZETTE to give every morning all the news of the camp. This feature will increase in value as time goes on. In connection with our carefully prepared mining column it makes THE GAZETTE the best paper in the State to send to Eastern friends. Our foreign subscription list is growing fast. Every day unsolicited subscriptions come in; and they come from all parts of the country. The other day, out of five new subscribers by mail, one was from Gloversville, N. Y.; one from Chattanooga, Tenn., and one from South Bend, Wash.

On the first anniversary of Cleveland's new regime, The Mail and Express and The Press each got up a symposium on "One Year of Cleveland." They were very one-sided affairs. It was agreed unanimously that Cleveland had not only started for the Dismal Swamp himself, but had taken the whole country there. We are sorry for the brethren in New York; but we are glad that Colorado is out of the swamp. There is nothing dismal about us out here.

Chicago seems to be very uneasy about what Mr. Stead is going to say about her. She may console herself if he makes out that she is the wickedest city in the world, by the reflection that in Stead's opinion Mayor Hopkins "has his face set Zionward." But perhaps they are afraid that Zion is one of Stead's euphemisms for Canada.

The rebellion in Brazil seems to be slowly wearing itself out. The worst casualty yet experienced by the insurgents was the capture of a number of bottles of whisky, which disabled a large part of their army. If the new President, Moraes, is the right sort of man, tranquility may soon be restored to the country.

The Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee keep wanting "one more day" to get the tariff bill into shape. When the shape comes out of the mould we hope they will keep the news from Mr. Wilson—it might cause a relapse.

One of the New York papers comments on Congressman Dunphy's resignation from Tammany Hall and his denunciation of its election methods by crying "rats desert a sinking ship!" It is hard to tell whether that is harder on Tammany than it is on Dunphy.

It is a pity Mr. Cleveland should come back to Washington so soon. If he had stayed a week longer, that tariff bill might have become a comparatively respectable measure.

All Cripple Creek needs for a prompt advance in values is a resumption of work. Why cannot work be resumed?

GROVER TO GRESHAM.

To the Dismal Swamp, O let us hie!
To the shades of northern Caroli-!
-na, Where is no news,
And if we choose
We can make believe we're happy yet—
Which we aint in Washington, you bet.

This election of Grow's it makes Me tired.
After all the incense I had hired
From all the mugwumps,
These Pa. chumps
They made for pie a great big bluff,
And till they got it, they gave Me guff.

They said we'd gain surprisingly,
They told Me Grow wouldn't get fifty
Thousand majority
—So says Harrity—
And they'd make a personal issue of Me
And also of My Policy,
And they'd win a Virtual Victory;
Have they done it? O rats! O double dd!

Then there's this old nuisance, this bloody old Morgan
Has made of himself a Republican organ;
He gives Stevens taff-
Y and gives Blount the laugh;
And he jumps on to Lili and Me with both feet
In a way that is scandalously complete.

The worst of all are these silver cranks
They don't give a cent for My censure or thanks
I thought they were dead
But they've gone right ahead
To coin up the seigniorage under My nose
When I am agin it, as every one knows.

So I want a rest from the cares of State—
From the Senate's everlasting prate—
From Hill and his tricks,
And the financial fix.
For shooting ducks 'tis a little late,
But the Dismal Swamp is appropriate:
So stock up the lockers and let us go
And hunt until we forget our woe.

HERBERT ON THE HOUSES.

The March number of The North American Review contains an article by Secretary Herbert which should be read by every thoughtful American citizen. It is on the House of Representatives and the House of Commons, and is apparently provoked by some criticisms which have been made upon the American House as less efficient, less able, and less dignified than the British House.

Mr. Herbert was a member of the House of Representatives for sixteen years, and he knows all about it. He is an American, also, in his tastes, feelings, and, if you please, in his prejudices. It is pleasant to know this about any member of the present Administration; and it is pleasanter still to have one of this Cabinet stand up in print for American as opposed to British ideas.

Mr. Herbert does not believe that our Congress has degenerated from the "good old days" when there were giants in the land, and he administers a wholesome rebuke to those who decry our present legislators as venal or ignorant. The chances are, he says, that any man who is selected by his constituents to represent them in the House is distinguished for some sort of ability or excellence; and this presupposition is confirmed by personal association with the men.

One very good point in our system of doing business by House committees, and a point which is generally overlooked, is noted by the Secretary when he says that the intimate association of the committee room often leads to personal friendships between men of different parts of the country, opposite politics, and divergent views; and that such friendships could not be formed under the British system. Other differences are pointed out, and in regard to many of them the Secretary considers it sufficient to show that they inhere in our system, and could not be changed without deranging the whole fabric of our government.

One of the most interesting and timely passages of the article is that in which Herbert discusses the question of the "disappearing quorum." Of this he says:

The practice that has contributed more than any other one cause to bring the House of Representatives into disrepute is filibustering, blocking the way of legislation by interposing dilatory motions, refusing to vote, and other parliamentary devices. There have been occasions when obstructive tactics were resorted to with advantage to the country, notably in the Forty-third Congress, when the minority was thus enabled to defeat the Force Bill. This feat was considered remarkable at the time, and tended greatly to commend the practice to the party that had profited by it, the Democracy. If appealed to only for the purpose of defeating a measure like the Force bill, to the end that the country might pass directly upon it at the next election, or, if resorted to now and then, for a short time, to call attention to some peculiarly obnoxious measure, filibustering might be considered as having a legitimate place in parliamentary tactics, and would no doubt continue to exist; but the misfortune is that this weapon is within the reach of any member, and it has been so often used without discretion that the best sentiment of the country now condemns it in unmistakable terms. In the Fifty-first Congress the Republicans, having control of the House, to make up a quorum adopted the method of counting those who were present and refused to vote. As there was no precedent for this in the practices of the House, the Democrats naturally arrayed themselves against the new rule, and the contention over it was very bitter. The Supreme court, however, has decided that the House, under the power to make its own rules, had the right to adopt this method, and it may, therefore, be safely affirmed that this rule or something like it will always obtain when the Republicans may be in control. This being so, it seems to follow that the Democratic party will be driven to the adoption of some similar rule, self-guarded, perhaps, so as to prevent mistakes, which appeared to be unavoidable under the rule of the Fifty-second Congress. Either this must be done or some equally efficient method devised. No political party can afford to yield to its opponent permanently so great an advantage as the Republicans could claim if they, and they alone, could count their opponents to make up a quorum.

Mr. Herbert's frankness, as well as his patriotism, is refreshing. It is a curious fact that at present the most progressive and national of the Southern Congressmen are from the State of Alabama. It would be a good thing for the Democratic party if it contained more men of the stamp of Secretary Herbert and Senator Morgan.

Don't Lose Heart.

PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS this year, and make up for lost time. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 will give you many valuable hints about what to raise and how to raise it. It contains information to be had from no other source. Free to all.
D. M. Ferry & Co. Detroit, Mich.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Grow's immense majority in Pennsylvania was not altogether due to the abstention of Democrats from voting. In many parts of the State, the Republican vote was larger than even in the Presidential year of 1892, and everywhere it was greater than ever before in an "off year." That this should be so at a special election where only one man was to be chosen, and his election was a foregone conclusion, is a phenomenon whose significance grows the more you think it over.

The Outlook says:

That august body the United States Senate is not without occasional flashes of unconscious humor. Last week Senator Hoar was understood to object to Mr. Peckham on account of that gentleman's irritability of temper, Senator Lodge on account of the connection between the nomination and machine politics, and Mr. Morrill, who is between eighty and ninety, because Mr. Peckham had reached the venerable age of a little over sixty.

The Outlook overlooks the rather pertinent fact that neither of these three gentleman has been nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and that the age of either Senator Morrill or Senator Hoar would prevent the nomination of either. Besides, every man knows his own infirmity best, and whether a similar infirmity should disqualify another man from holding judicial office.

It seems to be a curious coincidence that Boss Croker, Mayor Gilroy, and some other sachems high in Tammany Hall should go to California for their health just at the time when a legislative committee is to investigate the New York City departments.

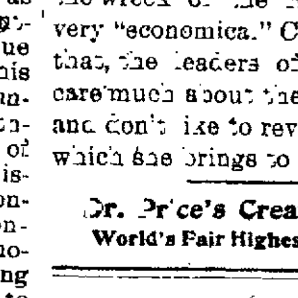
The news that Dr. Talmage is going to stay with the Brooklyn Tabernacle will be received with mingled feelings. Talmage is a remarkable preacher, and a good man, and we like him; but when a man has resigned after twenty-five years of service in one pulpit, it is a mighty risky thing for him to take it back and try to go on just the same as ever. We hope he may not regret his decision.

Mr. Bland has got a quorum on his Seigniorage bill, but was it worth the trouble? The Denver Republican said yesterday on this point: "Even if it were possible to enact the Bland Seigniorage bill, which it will not be while Mr. Cleveland remains President, it would not be of the slightest benefit to the silver miners of this country, and neither would it materially aid the cause of bimetallism. It would have been wiser and no harder for Mr. Bland to make his fight for free and unlimited coinage." We guess that is so. Mr. Bland means well, but his ideas of proportion are bad.

Of course! The Boston Herald and Springfield Republican claim the result in Pennsylvania as a victory for and endorsement of the Wilson bill, because "it is said" that some years ago Mr. Grow made a speech in which he averred that free coal might be a good thing. If 187,358 Republican majority is a victory for the Wilson bill, we are willing to have it repeated in every State in the Union.

It is a wonder that Amos Cummings was able to get through the House his resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to spend $45,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in raising the wreck of the Kearsarge. This is a very "economical" Congress, and besides that, the leaders of the majority don't care much about the Kearsarge anyhow and don't like to revive the recollections which she brings to mind.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma



EXPELLED — every poison and impurity of your blood, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Then there's a clear skin and clean system. Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings, and all Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula—these are perfectly and permanently cured by it.

In building up needed flesh and strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, nothing can equal it.

Unlike the ordinary spring medicines or sarsaparillas, the "Discovery" works equally well at all seasons. All the year round, and in all cases, it is *guaranteed*, as no other blood medicine is. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. It's not only the *best* blood-purifier, but it's the cheapest. You pay only for the *good* you get.

Buy of reliable dealers. With any others, something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for *them*; but it can't be, for *you*.

CRIPPLE CREEK.

Latest News from the Great El Paso Gold Camp.

TWO MINES RESUME WORK.

The Gold King and Granite Started on the Eight Hour Schedule—A Contact Vein Discovered West of the Town.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 5.—The Gold King and Granite mines started to work to-day on the 8 hour schedule. The new hoister on the Washington has been fired up, and it is reported that it will be started up in the morning. The Granite and Washington are being worked under lease and bond and do not belong to the "Pronto [illegible] league" of mine owners. Superintendent Martin of the Anna Lee received orders yesterday to procure a quantity of mine timbers to be delivered at the mine and prepared for use. The steam hoister on this property has just been finished, and everything is ready to start at a moment's notice.

A few men are employed at the Burns taking out a carload of ore which will be shipped to the smelter to determine its actual value. The work is not expected to occupy more than four or five days.

After a shut down of two months, owing to the water supply being frozen up, the Beaver Park mill started up Sunday morning, the warm weather of the past few days having started the flow of water in Beaver creek again. They have a large reserve on hand at this mill, and contracts with several properties, and it is probable that the mill will run continuously hereafter.

From the Little Annie, situated about one-half mile west of the town, samples were taken yesterday from the bottom of a twelve-foot shaft which assayed $32.80 a ton. This is a contact vein and very closely resembles the Independence both in the formation of the vein and in the ore produced, and is another evidence that the values in Cripple Creek are not exclusively confined to the porphyry.

At the meeting of the Miners' union at Altman, John Calderwood was elected president.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the First National bank, held on Saturday, the former board of directors was re-elected with one exception. Mr. H. [illegible] Devereux [illegible] to succeed Mr. A. D. Jones. [illegible] of the bank amounted to [illegible], showing a gratifying increase in the business of the bank.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 6.—It is reported that a claim on Wilson creek known as the [illegible] is about to change hands. The property is developed entirely by a tunnel which has been driven in on a strong vein for a distance of seventy-five feet.

The Portland Mining company is doing a large amount of development work. The [illegible] has seven men employed, the Vandeum six, the Portland sixty-one, and it is reported that more men are to be set at work this morning on the Queen of the Hills.

The new machinery for the Cyanide mill continues to arrive and is being put in place rapidly. The Golden Golden Extraction company at Lawrence is daily in receipt of large quantities of machinery.

A small force of men are working on the [illegible], a promising prospect on the east side of Battle mountain, a short distance from Hull's camp.

Some good looking quartz is being hoisted from the [illegible] on the southwest slope of Squaw mountain.

It will probably be thirty days before the chlorination plant now going into the Rosebud mill will be completed.

The A [illegible] of the Golden [illegible] company was closed down Monday by order of the company. The officers in charge state that it is their understanding that the shut-down will be only temporary.

Good Words for Cripple Creek.

The New York Daily Financial News, one of the leaders in its line in the country, has the following as a leading editorial in its number for March 1st:

CRIPPLE CREEK.—In February, 1891, a few determined Colorado Springs men decided to test this pastoral district for gold, and the first miner's cabin was erected in December, but before the close of the month some 2,000 people had rushed into this prospective camp with a view of developing its promising resources. During 1892 about one dozen mines became regular shippers, and the output of that year was $600,000.

"In 1893 there were about eighty shipping mines, and the output of the year was about $2,400,000. At the beginning of 1894 there were about a hundred and fifty working mines and leading corporations with at least 1000 locations and patented claims taken up, and the output for this year bids fair to reach $5,080,000. Cripple Creek now numbers 7000 inhabitants, with competitive railroad facilities, newspapers, churches, schools and every thing that pertains to a permanent mining town and is the liveliest and most prosperous mining camp, we might almost say, in the world, while its future based upon the comparative slight developments and its peculiar geological formations, with no seeming limits in the extension or richness, gives fabulous assurances beyond all gold mining records in this country. We do not write to boom this camp; but with shipments running from $5,000 to $15,000 per car load, and the recent frequent great strikes in various parts of the camp, we need only such facts to substantiate all that we have said of this really wonderful new gold camp of Colorado.

"It is due, however, to state that we have gathered most of our information from a very interesting publication of Cripple Creek just issued by Messrs. John W. Proudfit & Co., of Colorado Springs, Colo., a book well worth reading by those interested in gold mining, and which books are for free circulation, and will be mailed on application to them."

At the Recorder's Office.

Mining Deeds—W. W. Williamson to G. E. Longshore, one-half Virginia D.; R. Kuy to the Victor Consolidated Gold Mining company, Calhoun No. 2, $100; L. J. Waite, John Marshall, A. E. Corman, L. C. Dana et al. to the Ruth D. Mining company (four deeds), the Ruth D., the Emma E., the Yankee Jack, Great Bonanza and the Juanetta; Isaiah Webb to C. E. Meyers, one-sixth Four Brothers; W. B. McCle and to H. E. Bell, one eighth Night Hawk, $1,000; W. S. Dexter to the Bull Hill Apex Mining company, quit-claim to Tommy Crews and Dandy Mine, $5,160; H. L. Devereux to H. A. Wattson, two-sixths of Tam O'Shanter, Jim Blaine and Eagle; Jacob May to The Bull Hill Apex Mining company, quit claim to Tommy Crews and Dandy Mine, $54,160; A. E. Rope to Fred Dow, one-twelfth Tam O'Shanter, Jim Blaine and Eagle; W. E. Leonard to W. H. Rusch, one-eighteenth of Tam O'Shanter, Jim Blaine and Eagle; H. A. Watson to A. E. Rope, one sixth Tam O'Shanter, Jim Blaine and Eagle; H. L. Devereux to W. H. Leonard, one-sixth Tam O'Shanter, Jim Blaine and Eagle.

Assignment of Lease—Edwin Arkell to Richard Sykes, one-half in lease and option on the Blue Bell.

Articles of Incorporation—The Garfield Grouse Gold Mining company by J. L. Salee, G. G. Newcomb, E. H. Webb, R. W. Curtis, R. R. Latta and W. Dunning, incorporators and first directors; capital $1,200,000 in $1 shares non-assessable, principal office in Denver.

Receiver's Receipt—To J. E. Russell et al., the Rattler lode.

Location Certificates—Cripple Creek district, Champion No. 2 by D. G. Dargin, Homme by A. Miller et al., the Janie Dix by A. J. Conover, Pannick by R. Davis et al., El Dorado and Negrita by J. E. Paul et al., Bridgeport by P. McDermot, Mother Grundy extension by C. T. England, the Vermont (amended) by J. R. Harrington.

Location Certificates—Cripple Creek district, Little Rosa by E. Scott et al., Sadie Hayes by J. Guinan et al., Brazillian by E. G. DeWitt, Columbine by E. G. Foreman et al., Holiday by C. A. Bower et al., Osceola by A. Hoffman, Blanche Catherine, Maud Helena, Our Martha, Clara W. by J. M. Hoover, Mountaineer, Pride of the Hills and Hidden Spring by J. S. Deev et al., Jim Corbett by J. Ernest et al.; Front Range district, Little Paul, Sigler and Hazel Ray placer by J. A. Fitting et al., Buccaneer by W. Horn et al., Grace White by C. W. Horner, Excelsior and Hillside by Thos. Stanley.

Mining Deeds—C. I. Van Buren to J. B. Roberts, one sixth Red Jacket and one-fourth Mound Rock, $500; M. A. Hunt to C. D. Taylor, North Star; J. E. Goranson to W. [illegible] Wheeler et al., one-eighth Beaver; E. G. De Witt to Victor Good, one-half Brazillian; C. A. Bower to [illegible] Ducey, the Lizzie Eleanor Nos. 3 and 4; [illegible] Neal to T. E. Johnson, the Midou, Everett, E. A. [illegible], Paul Revere, [illegible] and Gold Mesta placer; John P. Sheenan et al. to Thomas Kirwin et al., Nora S.; W. B. Brooks et al. to R. H. Reid, Piomo and Extension; O. B. Meskimer to W. B. Brooks, the Piomo and Extension; quit claim right of way to the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, the [illegible], Mary McKinney, [illegible] and [illegible] by the Mary McKinney Mining company, the Minnehaha by [illegible] E. Sherman, the Chicken Hawk and August Flower by Wm. Lennox et al., the Golconda by Hattie Wilson et al., the Snowstorm and Blizzard by Miss M. E. Gover et al., the Topsy by D. S. Gray.

Bond and Lease—P. O'Connor, et al., to Thos. Stowe et al., five sixths of the Dead Shot, until Dec. 6, 1894, optional price $15,000.

Annual Statement—The Phil Sheridan Mining company by W. O. Campbell, president.

Certificate of Full Paid Capital Stock—The Viking [illegible] Mining company by J. J. Hagerman, president.

Affidavit of [illegible] Improvements—The Magg[illegible] [illegible] A. Coyle.

Extracts from [illegible] Letters.

The condition of [illegible] mining stock market during the [illegible] days undoubtedly reflects exa[illegible] condition of Colorado, compared with other portions of the country; that is a good, healthy tendency towards prosperity in general. Stocks, without exception, are higher and consequently stronger. Cripple Creeks have shown much strength, and few appear to be inclined to dispose of their holdings.

On the whole, those who buy stock in shipping mines, and let the penny prospects alone, will realize profits from ore receipts in the end that should be more satisfactory than petty speculation, founded upon nothing but hopes of over-enthusiastic promoters and schemers.—F. E. Pettingell.

There has been no change in price during the past week, but the outlook for a steady advance in the immediate future was never so encouraging. Several stocks which fell off a point or two the beginning of the week recovered their losses, and in a few cases closed at a higher figure. Continuous good news from Cripple Creek, both from mines already partially developed and also from claims hitherto considered of little or no value is of daily occurrence and has caused a steady demand for the better Cripple Creek stocks. A committee of brokers appointed to outline plans for the organization of a mining exchange in this city, have nearly completed their work, and we hope by next week to inform our clients that the Colorado Springs Mining Exchange is an actual fact. The necessity of an exchange which will guarantee the integrity and financial responsibility of its members who will be under heavy bonds, is more and more apparent, especially when one sees advertised in certain papers stock propositions of dubious advisability.—McNeil & Wandell.

The labor troubles are in a fair way to be adjusted at an early date. The railroads are hurrying into camp. Mr. Moffat says he expects to have the Florence road in by April 15. Many new mills are in process of erection and others are in contemplation. As we have said before, with railroads and cheap processes for treating ore, Cripple Creek's future as a great gold camp is assured. Investors should look carefully into Cripple Creek investments now, and make their investments while stocks and properties can be bought at present low prices. The Stock association now being formed here is receiving much attention among our brokers, and it is the occasion of many inquiries from abroad. We need an exchange. Colorado Springs is to-day the mining stock center of the country, and the business is continually increasing. An exchange will be a protection to Eastern clients, and while no definite plan has been decided upon, yet it is the intention and determination to have one of the best and most reliable Mining Stock Exchanges in the country. Cripple Creek is a large gold district and requires an immense amount of money to develop it. Large interests are being centered there and Colorado Springs is its financial center, and as such we feel that every care should be taken to guard the stock interests of Eastern investors, and this is one of the chief objects of the Exchange.—Slaughter Bassett.

Although the volume of sales for the past week has not come up to what they were the previous week, yet this may be accounted for in the fact that the stock sought after was not to be had. The general tone of the market has been very good, some of the higher as well as the lower priced stocks scoring advances. So encouraging indeed has been the general feeling that all stocks are booked for higher prices, and speculators and investors, with few exceptions, prefer to remain with their holdings, and many are seeking to increase them. This accounts for the scarcity of stocks, the demand being greater than the supply.—Delany & Delany.

Current News.

The assay from the new vein on the Dead Pine showed only traces.

Mr. Charles Dickens went to Camp Stanley yesterday to arrange for assessment work on his properties there.

An annual meeting of the Ophir Mining and Milling company has been called for March 20, at room 53, Bank block.

News was received yesterday that the lessees on the Emma-Aimee had struck a new vein, but its value is not yet determined.

An order was granted yesterday for the sale of mining property belonging to the Hammond estate. The value was fixed by appraisers at $1,712.50 and includes interests in the Vera Seyman, Maudie May, Mountain Wonder, Mammoth Pearl, Monarch and Silver King, all at Cripple Creek.

The Star of the West, whose stock was sold yesterday, is a company of which Mr. C. H. White is president and Mr. Sherwood Aldrich secretary. It is stocked for $1,000,000 and owns four claims, the Star of the West and Elkhorn on Mineral hill and the Rothschild and Landon on Ironclad.

Mineral surveys approved by the United States surveyor general for Colorado during the week ending March 3, 1894: Pueblo district, No. 8012, Kenyon and Fortuna lodes; 8745, Vigilant; 8757, Scotia; 8701, Night Hawk; 8774, Belmont; 8653, Snowstorm; 8753, Little Leola and Alta lodes; 8780, Star.

The Columbine Victor Deep Mining and Tunnel company, capitalized at $2,000,000, has been incorporated by Warren Woods, C. E. Keeney, R. W. Griswold, B. E. Woods and W. F. Reimert. The company will operate in El Paso county. The chief office will be at Denver, with branch offices at Victor and Colorado Springs.

Mr. Q. E. Hicks has gone to Denver on a mining deal, and will be absent two or three days.

Application for a patent on the North Star was filed yesterday by L. E. Sherman for K. McDermid et al.

The Columbine people report that they have struck the Kismet vein with a value of $28 a ton. This company has six claims.

Mr. S. N. Dyer is in the city from Cripple Creek on business. He reports that the Strong began work on Monday with a force of twenty eight men on the 8-hour schedule. The Portland is working fifty-two men also on 8-hour shifts.

Mr. Chas. Dickens returned yesterday from Camp Stanley. There is a great deal of claim-jumping going on there at the present time. Ever since Mr. Stanley's sale, made some time ago, the claim-jumpers have been active and have been selling their alleged claims for whatever they could get for them. Mr. Dickens states that $10,000 of Chicago capital is now on hand for the erection of a mill, and it is said that it will be completed within thirty days.

Montana Mining Stocks.

A review of the mining stock markets of Montana generally, and of the Helena market especially, for the year 1893, is somewhat difficult to make as since the closing of the Helena Mining Exchange most of the deals have been made through brokers. Perhaps the best review, briefly stated, would be that the unbusinesslike, and, in many cases, dishonest, policy of capitalizing and stocking every prospect and hole in the ground during the years 1889, '90 and '91, and scattering the stock all over the Union, necessarily created such a distrust and disgust for all mining stock investment, that it almost paralyzed the business and left only a few well known mines whose stock could be sold on the market, even at figures out of reason to real values; the only compensating fact being that as to stock companies it wiped out the "wild cats" and placed most of those that were good in the hands of individuals, so that now the paying properties being worked in Montana are in great part under private ownership, with no stock in the market to precipitate values on. Notably is this the case with such mines as the Hope, in the Basin district in Jefferson county; the Spotted Horse and Gilt Edge in Fergus county; the Hecla, and one or two other mines in Beaverhead county; the Red Bluff, and several gold mines in Madison county. In fact, there is hardly a county in the State that has not good paying mines (gold and silver), but there is no stock to quote.

As "curses, like chickens, come home to roost," the outcome of the insane policy of the past in stocking companies which had no solid basis, has been to reduce the mines whose stock can be sold here to a number that can be counted on the fingers. This does not apply to the stocks of English companies like the Elkhorn, the De Lamar, the New Montana, the Jay Hawk and Lone Pine, of which there is a good deal of stock held here, but transfers are made in London. These companies have the confidence of investors here, for they are well managed.

The only way in which the general mining stock business can be revived, will be by obliging all mining companies to make a monthly exhibit, accessible to all stockholders, of their exact condition, assets and liabilities; then the business will have a legitimate business basis. In conclusion it might be said that the outlook for 1894 for legitimate dealing is much more encouraging than for the past two years.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Republican Primaries Called for Next Week.

SOME OF THE CANDIDATES.

Ward Caucuses on the 13th—First Monthly Meeting of the City Council for March Held Last Night—Other Local News.

In the usual place in this paper will be found the call for the city Republican convention and the ward primaries. The convention will be held in the evening of the 16th inst. Yesterday Judge McMorris received a letter from an attorney of Denver in which it was stated that a further search reveals the fact that the record of the passage of the new election law is clear. This sets at rest the agitation on this score and the election will proceed under the new law.

It seems quite certain that the city elections this year will proceed on a political basis. It has been the practice in this city for several years to conduct the elections on a non-partisan basis. The sentiment seems however to be in the direction of party nominations this year. The Republican city central committee is the first in the field at any rate. The contest for places on the Republican ticket will be warm as numerous candidates are announced or at least mentioned. In the following lists some of those named are active candidates and others have been merely suggested as good material, but whether with their consent or not is not known.

For the offices of City Clerk and City Treasurer the present incumbents, Messrs. Chas. E. Smith and M. T. Hale are again candidates and up to date no other names have been suggested.

For City Attorney, Judge McMorris will again be a candidate. His only opponent up to date is Mr. S. E. Kinsley.

For City Marshal, Mr. Dana will be a candidate and Leonard Jackson, ex-sheriff, will contest the nomination with him.

For Street Commissioner, O. R. Dunnington seems to be the most active candidate. Mr. Edwards, the present Street Commissioner, will not try for the nomination, as he is not in the Republican fold. He has announced himself an independent candidate for the office.

For City Engineer, Mr. Reid will probably not have any opposition, and Mr. George Owen will be a candidate for renomination to the office of Police Magistrate.

The ward primaries will be held next Tuesday evening and the candidates for Aldermen will be named at these. In the First ward Mr. Dunbar will be a candidate again, Mr. H. S. Poley is a candidate and Mr. Godfrey Kissel is spoken of.

In the Second ward the candidates are Mr. Hoyt for re-election and Mr. Wm. Bispham.

The Third ward candidates are Mr. Gillingham for re-election and Mr. J. C. Plumb will contest it with him. There will be a warm campaign in that ward.

Down in the Fourth ward Mr. Taylor will be a candidate for re-election and his opponents to date are Wesley Nethers and C. C. Casser.

Over in the Fifth Mr. Leach will be a candidate for re-nomination and will be opposed by Mr. Charles Collis, president of the Trades' Assembly.

The candidates suggested will come before the Republican convention and others are likely to appear before convention day. What the Populists will do or whether some one will get up an independent or citizens ticket is not known. The Populists will probably lay low until after the other tickets are named and then try to take advantage of any mistakes that they may consider have been made by the others. After the nominations are made there is likely to be the warmest city election ever held in this city. The vote of the women is, of course, such an unknown quantity, that a zest will be given the battle of the ballots such as has been unknown heretofore. It behooves each side not to make mistakes.

A Word to the Sleepless.

Dr. J. E. Huxley of Maidstone, Eng., thinks he has hit upon the natural remedy for sleeplessness. It is, in brief, to curl under the clothes like a kitten, or put the head under the wing like a hen. He says: "This insomnia seems to be now a universal affliction. We live wrongly; sit up late and overwork the brain, and then go to bed in an excited condition. No one seems to have hit upon the natural remedy. I think I have. People take chloral and the like at their peril, and the fatal consequence not seldom ensues. It is all wrong, for you cannot control the dose required for the exact circumstances. But try nature's plan instead; lower the supply of oxygen to the blood, produce a little asphyxia, limit the quantity of air to the lungs, and the heart and circulation becoming quicker, the brain loses its stimulant and sleep follows. When you find yourself 'in' for a sleepless night, cover your head with the bed clothes and breathe and rebreathe only the respired air. Thus you may reduce the stimulating oxygen and fall asleep. There is no danger. When asleep you are sure to disturb the coverings and get as much fresh air as you require, or, when once drowsiness has been produced, it is easy to go on sleeping, though the air be fresh. What do the cat and dog when they prepare to sleep? They turn around, generally three times, and lastly bury their noses in some hollow in their hair, and 'off' they go. They are in no danger, although it might look as if they were from the closeness with which they embed their noses."—Medical Press and Circular.

How Justice White Stands on Certain Constitutional Questions.

Associate Justice White believes that the quarantine power is state and not national; that a lottery cannot be taxed by the Federal government; that the oleomargarine law, which President Cleveland signed, was unconstitutional; and that the anti-option act is in the same category. A spicy item, some lawyers, at least, will consider, as that is what they are paid for. Upon one point, however, we are all agreed, that Associate Justice White is right. He is going to be married soon to one of the loveliest little women, I am told, to be found in Washington or anywhere. Unquestionably, this is correct.—[illegible] from the Washington Capital.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NOTICE OF SALE BY REFEREE.

Central Trust Company of New York, Plaintiff.
vs.
The Broadmoor Land and Investment Company, Defendant.

In the District Court, El Paso County, Colo.

Whereas, By a decree of foreclosure and order of sale duly made and entered of record in the District court of the Fourth judicial district of the State of Colorado, sitting within and for the county of El Paso, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1893, in the above entitled action, wherein the above mentioned plaintiff company obtained a judgment against the above named defendant corporation, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight (263,958) dollars, with interest and costs as in said decree and order specified, and in and by which said decree and order, it was "Ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the said defendant pay to the plaintiff within twenty days from this date the said sum of $263,958, with lawful interest to be computed thereon from this date until paid, and also the costs of this suit, to be taxed by the clerk of this court.

And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that in the default of said payment being made, as aforesaid, by the defendant, then and in that case the said mortgaged premises mentioned in the bill of complaint in this cause, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to realize the amount so due the plaintiff, principal and interest, and also the costs of this suit, including all fees, disbursements and commissions on the sale herein mentioned, together with a just allowance to the plaintiff herein for the execution of the trusts in said deed of trust set forth, together with all expenses incurred in that behalf, including attorney and counsel fees, which allowance to said plaintiff for expenses and for attorney and counsel fees is to be hereafter fixed by the court, may be sold separately, without material injury to the parties interested at public vendue for cash in hand to the highest and best bidder at the front door of the court house in said county of El Paso; that it be referred to James B. Severy, Esq., as REFEREE OR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER of this court, to execute this decree."

AND WHEREAS, it appears that said defendant corporation was by the sheriff of said El Paso county, on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1893, duly served with a copy of said order, as is shown by the return of said sheriff endorsed on said order.

And whereas, the time given the defendant for payment has elapsed and defendant has not paid said sum or any portion thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said decree of foreclosure and order of sale and the directions to me therein contained, I, James B. Severy, as Referee or Special Commissioner of said Court will on

Friday, the Ninth (9) Day of March,

A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs in said County of El Paso, offer for sale and sell at public vendue for cash in hand to the highest and best bidder therefor, all the right, title, interest, claims and demands, of every kind and nature whatsoever, both in law and in equity (except the rights of redemption, as specified in said order) of the said The Broadmoor Land and Investment company, of in and to the mortgaged premises mentioned in the bill of complaint in the above entitled action, which said mortgaged premises are described as follows:

All those certain parcels or tracts of land with buildings or improvements thereon erected and all water rights appurtenant thereto situate, lying and being in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, and described as follows, to-wit:

(1) The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter (S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼) of section twenty-five (25), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of the sixth principal meridian;

(2) The east half of the northeast quarter (E. ½ N. E. ¼) of section thirtyfive (35), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian;

(3) The east half of the southeast quarter (E. ½ S. E. ¼) of section thirty-five (35), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian;

(4) The northwest quarter (N. W. ¼) of section thirty-one (31) township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(5) The north half of the southwest quarter (N. ½ S. W. 1-4) of section thirty-one (31), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(6) The northeast quarter (N. E. 1-4) of said last named section;

(7) The east half of the northwest quarter (E. ½ N. W. ¼) of section thirty-six (36), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian;

(8) The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter (S. W. 1-4 N. W. 1-4) of section thirty-six (36), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian;

(9) The west half of the southwest quarter (W, 1-2 S. W, 1-4) of section thirty-six (36), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian;

(10) The east half of the southeast quarter (E ½ S. E. ¼) of section thirty-six (36), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian;

(11) The northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of said last named section;

(12) The west half of the southwest quarter (W. ½ S. W. ¼) of section (32), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(13) All that part of the west half of the southeast quarter (W. ½ S. E. ¼) of section thirty-one (31), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian, lying east of the present Canon City road from Colorado Springs to Canon City, Colorado;

(14) That part of the east half of the southeast quarter (E. ½ S. E. ¼) of said section thirty-one (31) lying north of said road;

(15) All that part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼) of section twenty-five (25) in township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian, described as follows;

Beginning at the southeast corner of said tract; thence running north on the quarter section line fifty-one and one-half (51½) rods; thence southwesterly to a point on the west boundary line of said tract twenty-five and one-half (25½) rods north of the southwest corner thereof; thence southerly to the said southwest corner twenty-five and one-half (25½) rods; thence in an easterly direction on section line eighty (80) rods, to place of beginning.

(16) The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter (N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼) of section one (1), township fifteen (15) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian;

(17) The north half of the northwest quarter (N. ½ N. W. ¼) of section (1) in township fifteen (15) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian;

(18) The east half (E. ½) of section two (2), township fifteen (15) south of range sixty-seven west of said meridian;

(19) The northwest quarter (N. W. ¼) of section thirty-two (32), in township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(20) The north half of the southwest quarter (N. ½ S. W. ¼) of section thirty (30), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(21) The west half of the southeast quarter (W. ½ S. E. ¼) of section thirty (30), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(22) The east half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (E. ½ S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼) of section thirty (30), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(23) The south four (4) rods off of the northeast quarter (N. E. ¼) of section thirty (30) in township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(24) The south half of the northwest quarter (S. ½ N. W. ¼) of section twenty-nine (29) in township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(25) The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼) of section thirty (30), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(26) That part of the south half of the northwest quarter (S. ½ N. W. ¼) of said section thirty (30), described as follows:

Beginning twenty (20) rods west of the northeast corner of said tract; thence running south eighty (80) rods; thence west ten (10) rods; thence north eighty (80) rods; thence east ten (10) rods to place of beginning, containing five (5) acres, more or less.

(27) The northwest quarter of [illegible] northwest quarter (N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼) of se[illegible] thirty-six (36) in township fourteen (14) [illegible] of range sixty seven (67) west of said mer[illegible];

(28) The southwest quarter (S. [illegible] ¼) of section twenty-nine (29), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(29) The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter (S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼) of section thirty (30), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(30) The north half of the northeast quarter (N. ½ N. E. ¼) of section thirty-two (32) in township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west of said meridian;

(31) The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼) of section twenty-five (25) in township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian, excepting the following described property, namely:

Commencing at the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (S. W. ¼ S. W. ¼) of section twenty-five (25), township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west, and running thence west (variation fourteen (14) degrees east) two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet more or less, to the southeast corner of a certain tract of land deeded by John Wolfe to school district number twelve (12), recorded in book 92, page 157, of El Paso County records; thence south eleven (11) degrees, forty-five (45) minutes east two hundred and thirty-eight (238) feet to a stake on the north bank of Cheyenne creek, and thence north seventy-six (76) degrees, fifteen (15) minutes east two hundred and twenty-four (224) feet to a stake on the north bank of said creek; thence north on the east line of said forty (40) acre tract one hundred and eighty (180) feet to the place of beginning, containing one and fifteen-hundredths (1.15) acres, more or less.

(32) Also, an undivided three-fourths interest in the east half of the northeast quarter (E. ½ N. E. 1-4) of section eleven (11) in township fifteen (15) south of range sixty-seven (67) west of said meridian.

Subject to any and all rights of the public in and to all highways, streets, alleys and passageways upon the hereinabove described lands and premises, or any part thereof.

Excepting, however, out of the above described property the following lots and tracts of land in the Broadmoor Land and Investment Company's subdivision of parts of sections twenty-five (25), thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) in township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-seven (67) west, and part of section thirty (30) township fourteen (14) south of range sixty-six (66) west, according to the map or plat thereof recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, Colorado, on the eighteenth day of June, 1890, in Book "E" of Plats, on page 31 thereof, said lots and parcels of land hereby excepted being known and described as follows, to-wit:

Blocks 20 and 26;
Lots 1 and 2, block 4;
Lots 4 and 5, block 2;
Lots 1, 5 and 8, block 3;
Lots 8 and 1, block 8;
Lot 2, block 9;
Lot 1, block 7;
Lot 6, block 10;
Lot 5, block 11;
Lot 3, block 12;
Lot 1, block 15;
Lot 2, block 17;
Lot 1, block 23;
Lot 1, block 24;
Lot 1, block 25;
Lot 3, block 27;
Lot 4, block 31;
Lot 1, block 32;
Lot 1, block 35;
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 8, block 33.

Also excepting the several pieces and parcels of land sold since the execution and delivery of said mortgage or deed of trust and released from the lien thereof as aforesaid, to-wit:

Lot 6 in block 3;
Lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, block 60;
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 61;
All lots in block 55;
Strip 10 feet in width in block 54; adjoining block 55;
Lots 1 and 10, block 19;
Lot 3 in block 29;
Lot 1 in block 13;
Lot 2, block 14;
Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 32;
Lot 1, block 59;
Lot 3, block 16;
Lot 4, block 11;
Lot 5, block 17;
Lot 4, block 63;
Lot 5, block 19;
Lot 9, block 5;
Lots 2 and 3, block 13;
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9, block 32;
Block 28;
Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, block 24; and street between blocks 23 and 28;

all in the townsite of Broadmoor, in El Paso county, Colorado, according to the recorded plat thereof, recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, in Book "E" of Plats, page 31 thereof, June 18, 1890.

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements and all the right, title and interest of the said company in and to the streets, alleys and passageways and all rights, liberties, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever of it, the said The Broadmoor Land and Investment company, as well in law as in equity, of, in and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all the said The Broadmoor Land and Investment Company's rights, title, interest or shares in and to all water-rights or ditches connected with or appurtenant to the said tracts of land, or any of them, including interests in the Fountain Ditch Company, the Cheyenne Ditch Company and the Clover Ditch Company; and Meyer's ditch, Dixon Ditch, Harlan ditch, Rose Spring ditch, North Spring ditch, South Springs ditch, Broadmoor Spring ditch and Spring Run ditch.

The above described parcels of property will be offered for sale separately, and as a whole, and sold to the party or parties, whose bid or bids therefor will yield the largest amount of money, except the right to reject any and all bids for any parcel or parcels, or the whole thereof, deemed by this referee inadequate, and also the right to adjourn said sale from time to time is hereby reserved.

JAMES B. SEVERY,
Referee and Special Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution or fi-fa issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two thousand, two hundred and seven dollars ($2207.00) and costs of suit; the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Carlton A. Beardsley in favor of Wm. Harrison, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Carlton A. Beardsley, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

Certificate No. 39 for 51,229 shares and certificate No. 52 for 3,740 shares of the capital stock of the Prince Albert Gold Mining company, a corporation.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction all the right, title and interest of the above named Carlton A. Beardsley, in and to the above described property, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 7th day of February, 1894.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication, February 8th, 1894.
Date of last publication, February 15th, 1894.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Tuesday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1894, at the same hour and place.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff.

The above sale is hereby further postponed until Tuesday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1894, at the same hour and place.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frances Irene Stillman, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 26th day of March, A. D. 1894, being one of the regular days of the March Term 1894, of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, John W. Stillman, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 15, 1894.

JOHN W. STILLMAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Frances Irene Stillman, Deceased.

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Literary Department.

MARCH MONTHLIES.

One of the earliest, as it is one of the welcomest, of all the March monthlies, is The Idler. It is always interesting, from cover to cover, and is one of the few magazines that we read clear through. This month the leading article is a story by Sara Jeanette Duncan—or "her that was" Sara J. Duncan, entitled "Vernon's Aunt." Of course it is about a lady who travelled on a P. and O. steamer and equally of course it is amusing. The other most prominent features of the number are Mr. Quiller-Couch's "First Book," and "First Night Notices," the latter being a description of the London dramatic critics who "do" first nights for the leading journals, and of their methods of work. Robert Barr has a funny story, "The Metamorphoses of Jeanson," and the "Lion in His Den" this time is the artist Jan Van Beers, who is pen sketched by Miss M. A. Belloc and pencil-sketched by himself. Not the least remarkable piece in the number is "Bala a's New Moon," by Herbert Ware, remarkable because it is the first Bangala love-story to be written in English. As a story, it doesn't amount to much. The subject of discussion this month in the Idlers' Club is "Cabs and Cabbies," and it is done in the usual desultory and entertaining way.

"Worthington's" most interesting features this month are Junius Henri Browne's answer to the question "Are Intellectual Women Lovable?" and "The Fate of Aaron Burr's Daughter." Junius Henri is all right, only he goes too far. Of course intellectual women are lovable, but in his enthusiasm over that kind, he comes perilously near to saying that no other kind is lovable; and he ought to know better than that. There is another article on "A New Basis for the Servant Girl Question," the title of which is attractive; but as the proposed new basis is for everybody to live together and do without servant girls, we can't see that it is very practicable.

The North American, as usual, is nearly all politics, so that a notice of it comes more properly in the political than in the literary department of this paper. The only literary article in it is one by Bram Stoker, on "Democratic Criticism"—unless we include also a short paper by E. C. Hovey on "Recent Improvements in Public Libraries." The political articles are nearly all unusually good, and further notice will be made of some of them in our editorial columns.

The Chautauquan, as usual, has so many articles that it is impossible to mention more than a few. Among the most striking are "Village Life in France," by the Marquis de Chambrun, "What is Chemistry?" by Dr. Ira Ramsen of Johns Hopkins, and "What Makes a Unitarian?" by Professor George L. Cary. The Chautauquan covers a wide range in this number, from Tolstoi's Philosophy to the etiquette of calls. It has a distinctive quality peculiarly its own, and deserves the wide circulation it has attained.

A more notable magazine in the names of its contributors than the March McClure's, has rarely come from the press. Kipling, Herbert Spencer, Robert Louis Stevenson, Conan Doyle, and Octave Thanet certainly make a good list. And, what is more to the point, the contributions are quite as distinguished as the contributors. The short story by Mr. Kipling has been published before, but it is amusing; the short story by Octave Thanet is one of her best. Conan Doyle's contribution, "The Glamour of the Arctic," is not a story, but it has more than the interest of one, for it is an account of Arctic whaling, written from personal experience. Of the Stevenson-Osbourne serial, "The Ebb Tide," since it opened in no wise uneventfully in the February number, it is much to say that it grows in interest as it progresses; Herbert Spencer writes of his intimate friends of forty years, the late Professor Tyndall. His own eminence as a scientist, added to this closeness of personal relation, gives his article a special interest. It is in part reminiscent, in part critical. Closeness and sympathy of personal relation gives a special value also to a biographical and character study of Ruskin by M. H. Spielmann, editor of the "Magazine of Art." Several portraits of Ruskin and pictures of his home and country add interest to the article. There is a profusion of illustration in this number. Miss Ida M. Tarbell's account of the scientific method of identifying criminals in France contains information that has been published before, but is still timely and interesting. It is illustrated from photographs especially provided by M. Bertillon, the inventor of the method. The subjects of the "Human Documents" portraits are Andrew Lang, J. T. Trowbridge and Renan.

There is only one literary article in the Forum this month; all the rest being devoted to politics or religion or society; but the one article is "alone worth the price of subscription." It is on "Lowell in His Letters," by John W. Chadwick, and is a review—of the Macauley sort which treats rather of the general subject than with the book in hand, of Mr. Norton's recent edition of Lowell's letters. This sort of a review is itself literature. The strain in which Dr. Chadwick writes may be gathered from his first paragraph, in which he says of the letters:

"Those who go to them expecting any startling revelations, anything essentially different from what had been before made known to us in his collected works, will be disappointed. It should be so; for the revelation of Lowell's character in his books was so noble, so engaging, that, had the revelation of it in his letters been different, the difference must have been for the worse. From first to last the one impression, inclusive of all others, that these letters make, is that Lowell the writer and Lowell the man were absolutely one. * * * His friends had testified to this effect; but to read his letters is to know it at first hand. * * * We knew the man before these books appeared. We know him better now." It is a pity we have no real literary review in this country, devoted to articles like this of Dr. Chadwick's.

Lippincott's has a feature that will be attractive to Western readers in its complete novel, "A Desert Plain," by Mary E. Stickney. It is a good idea of a story. The most astonishing article is by Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, who finds in Henrik Ibsen "A Prophet of the New Womanhood." Mrs. Meyers's article is ingenious, but we hardly think it is convincing. Gilbert Parker continues his serial "The Trespasser," and John Gilman Speed, who writes equally well about everything, has something to say "On the Training of the Saddle Horse." The number is fully up to the usual standard.

The list of stories in Romance this month is especially inviting. Among the authors represented are Elizabeth W. Champney, "Josiah Allen's Wife," Guy de Maupassant, Jules Claretie, Henri Lassier, Alphonse Daudet, and the MM. Erckmann Chatrian. Three of the stories are humorous, and there is a wide variety in the rest. No other publication prints so many good short stories as Romance. In paper and press work, too, it is superior to most even of the class magazines. It is published by the Romance Publishing company, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York.

LITERARY NOTES

The Forum begins its seventeenth volume with an innovation which it is hoped will prove very useful to serious students of current problems. At the end of articles of such subjects as "The Income Tax," "The Programme of the Nationalists," and other kindred discussions, there will be published a brief list of the most instructive books and articles bearing on both sides of these discussions, so that a reader may follow his studies further than any Review article can take him.

Of a story recently reviewed in these columns, "Ships that Pass in the Night," the New York Sun says:

And so the story goes. It is strange and grim, full of the awe and melancholy suggested by the idea of ships that pass in the night. It is skilfully told. One beginning reads along. The manner is simple and strong and downright, with little or no suggestion of a whine in it. If there has ever been such a love story before it has not come under our observation. It will be read, we should think, because it is so entirely peculiar. The sketching of the characters of the hero and heroine, and of a number of the others, is very ably accomplished.

Figuratively Speaking.

Once while touring England Mr. Irving's company stopped at a small city in the interior. The play for that night was "The Merchant of Venice."

Shortly before the performance the head super took aside his five assistants, who were new at the business, and started in to give them their instructions. Among the five was an American, who paid his instructor the closest attention.

"Now," said the head super, endeavoring to impress his words upon his pupils, "when Shylock comes on in the last scene you must throw him a look of hate."

There was silence for a moment. Then the American spoke up, "How can we do that, sir, when we're only five?"—Boston Budget.

A Plain Case.

"I don't think I can see to shave without a light," said Mr. McHarlem to his better half the other morning. He was going away on the morning train.

"Oh, dear," his amiable spouse replied, "I should think your face was plain enough to be seen anywhere."—Texas Siftings.

Not What He Meant.

Family Doctor (to squire)—Thanks for you check, squire. But, my dear sir, it is far too much—far in excess of what I should have charged. I can only hope I shall have an opportunity of working it off.—Punch.

Very Pleasant.

School Inspector—Can any of you boys remember a pleasant winter in recent years?

Chorus—Yes, in 18[illegible]. Our teacher was sick nearly all the time.—Ex.

The Best of All.

She—They say my sister has a prettier figure than I. But (sure of her answer) whose figure do you like best, Jack, dear?

He (fervently)—Your father's, darling.—Brooklyn Life.

AN EXEMPLARY LIFE.

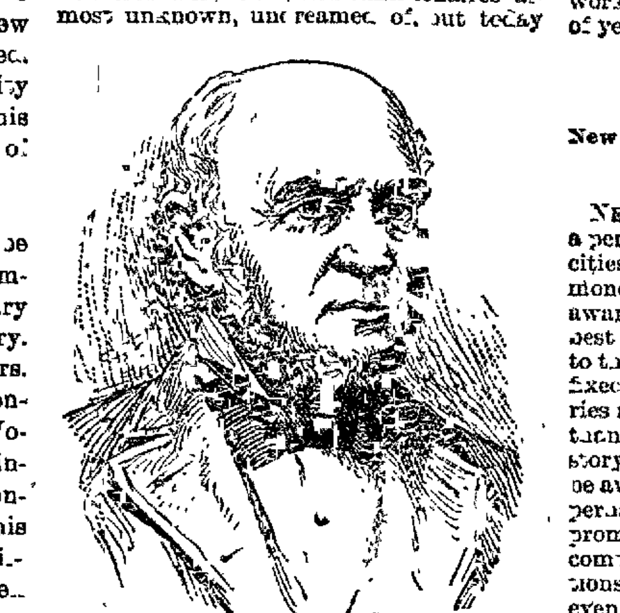
THE UNBOUNDED GENEROSITY OF A MODEST MILLIONAIRE.

Gift of William H. Webb to Indigent Shipbuilders—A Free School of Naval Architecture For Worthy Boys—A Magnificent Structure and a Noble Gift.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Philanthropy has not by any means kept pace with the enormous and rapid increase of wealth in this country, but rich men of benevolent natures are earning the lesson taught by George Peabody and Peter Cooper—that it can be best promoted by placing it on a business basis. A practical view of the subject shows that posthumous philanthropy has evils that can be avoided only by a man's live interest and personal promotion of his benign objects. It is while he is in the flesh that his ideas can best be carried out and his commands obeyed, and it is this view that now animates the deeds of many of Peabody's and Cooper's emulators.

When those philanthropists lived, millionaires were rare, multimillionaires almost unknown, undreamed of, but today



WILLIAM HENRY WEBB.

one may live next door to a man possessing millions without suspecting it. A philanthropic millionaire may exist whose monument in the shape of some enormously endowed charity confronts the passerby daily and the world know a most nothing of his good deeds. Of this class is a man reputed to be worth $25,000,000. Fame has not shouted his name abroad, nor does the world know him, yet he has been a great shipbuilder—one of the greatest for 40 years—and has lived to see erected at a cost of $500,000 and with an endowment of $2,000,000 a home for aged and impoverished shipbuilders that will keep his name forever green.

This man is William Henry Webb, and he lives at 415 Fifth avenue, in this city. He made his fortune of $25,000,000 building more than 150 vessels, from the ironclad to the clipper, in the famous old shipyard on the East river, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Mr. Webb is 78 years of age, but looks 60. Rather slightly moulded, his figure is of medium height, surmounted by a head typical of the old fashioned American merchant and man of affairs. His face is kindly and serene, wearing the air of calm repose that betokens a clear life, and lights up easily into good humored smiles. His silver gray hair encircles his face like a halo, and his eyes beam softly behind gold rimmed glasses.

He is averse to notoriety and dreads praise more than most men fear criticism or censure, yet it is impossible to build $2,500,000 homes without incurring both fame and praise.

When he was 15 years of age, he asked his father to let him go to work in his shipyards. He prevailed over parental objection and for six years never missed a day except to go to Boston to see the navy yard for a week.

He learned what hard work was and had to study drafting at night by candle light, and in 1839 his health broke down. Then he went to Europe, returning to find his father a bankrupt. But he went into the same business with his father's partner and built more ships than any man who had ever—until lately—been in the business.

He built the General Admiral for Russia, the largest warship in the world at the time. She was to be a model for the Russian navy and revolutionized shipbuilding the world over.

Reputation came to Mr. Webb from the building of this ship, and success and wealth were assured. He built for Spain and then made ironclads for Italy, men-of-war for France, fishing smacks for Newfoundland, privateers for Spain and gunboats for our navy during the war. He constructed the very last ship built in New York—the Charles H. Marshall—in 1868.

His big contract with Spain for building a warship was canceled at the outbreak of the rebellion by Preston, the Confederate representative at Madrid, who impressed the Spanish government that they were wasting their money by employing a northerner. He was then engaged by the United States government to build ships and had almost completed the Dunderburg when the war ended. He refunded the $1,025,000 which had already been paid to him by the government and sold the vessel to France. She was one of the finest vessels ever built in this country, and in a museum in Paris Mr. Webb found a beautiful steel model of her which had cost $1,000 to build. This he purchased, and it now occupies a position of honor in the home.

Connected with the home and under its roof is an academy wherein American boys between the ages of 13 and 20 receive free of charge their board and tuition in the various forms of naval architecture. They will be taught to craft and put together ships and engines. But they must first prove that they are unable to pay and must have a rudimentary education in mathematics. Twenty-five or thirty boys can be accommodated and each have a room nicely furnished.

There are very pretty rooms furnished in sets of birdseye maple for over 100 old shipmasters, and their wives may live with them. Everything for their comfort and amusement has been selected with a care and solicitude that show how thoroughly Mr. Webb's heart is in the undertaking.

There are two libraries. One contains books on all subjects, but principally histories. The other, adjoining a museum of models of all sorts of ships' hulls, has books treating only of marine subjects and is chiefly for the use of the students. There are splendid arrangements for facilitating the process of photography. The large sunny hospital is perfect in all its details. There are baths galore in the building, and, in fact, it would seem impossible to find a fault.

From an architectural standpoint the academy and home is a most imposing edifice, and its location is admirable. Surrounded by 14 acres, it is situated upon the highest bluff at Fordham heights and commands a wonderful view of the surrounding country, overlooking as it does the picturesque Harlem river and to the west the banks of the Hudson, while in the east the waters of Long Island sound can be seen.

It is of buff brick, terra cotta trimmings and granite base. It is 160 feet long by 80 in width, four stories in height in the central portion and six at the north end. At the northwest corner a tower rises 10 stories, or 170 feet, and represents the shaft and lantern of a lighthouse, while that at the southwest end is seven stories in height. In this latter tower there is a splendidly equipped smoking room for the old men.

It is pleasing in these days of arrogant displays of wealth and the murmuring undertones of socialistic complaints and threatenings to contemplate the deeds and benign ambition of a man like this. Plain, unaffected and hearty, his philanthropy takes such a practical, wholesome and earnest shape that it bridges over the constantly increasing gulf between wealth and want and makes one more hopeful of mankind.

It is not too much to express a wish that, now he has seen his hope realized, he may live to enjoy the sight of the practical working of his home for a full score more of years.

L. D. MAYLAND.

SHORT STORIES.

New Writers Being Trained by Discipline and Development.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A few months ago a periodical published in one of the eastern cities offered as prizes considerable sums of money for those persons to whom should be awarded the merit of having written the best short stories submitted in competition to the editor of that magazine. The sum fixed upon as a prize for that one of the stories regarded as only third best was larger than even the masters in the art of short story writing can command, and the sum to be awarded as a first prize was greater with perhaps two exceptions than had ever been promised as a reward for chief merit in such competition. Therefore the money temptations were a sufficient inducement to lead even the most distinguished of those men and women who have facility in the writing of short stories.

Within a few weeks after the announcement was made the mails that came to the office of this publication were laden down with manuscript. A number of tales were sent so speedily after the announcement was made that it was evident their authors had not written any new tale to enter into this competition, but had taken stories which they had already written. But the majority of the stories bore evidence of recent composition. When the day which was set as the limit of time for receiving the stories came, it was found that more than 1,500 manuscripts had been forwarded to the editor. They came from all parts of the United States, a few from Canada.

Some of them were in exquisite writing as clear as script, plainly the work of professional copyists. Some of them were neatly tied together by ribbons. Nearly all of them, however, were in typewritten manuscript, and all of them indicated that the writers had familiarity with the rules which editors insist upon in the making of manuscript. A few of them were packed in thin wooden boxes, and one was written upon scented paper, and, strange as it may appear, this is one of the best of those offered in competition.

The work of examining these manuscripts entailed a labor upon a few men perhaps quite as great as the aggregate labor bestowed in the writing of them. There were a few whose imperfections were revealed at a single glance, and were plainly the work of persons who had no conception of literary form or capacity for telling a story, and yet in almost every case these worthless specimens were accompanied by pleading and explanatory letters, as though a good story did not sufficiently explain itself.

After several weeks of diligence, entailing labor that extended far into the night, there were sifted out of this great number of stories 19 which were regarded as worthy of publication, and then perhaps the hardest work of all began, the selection from these 19 of the three entitled to the money prizes.

It might be supposed, the pecuniary rewards being so great in the case of the first prize, $5,000, that some of the famous authors would have been induced to send in their stories, but in the list there was not the name of a single person who had won any recognition for such literary work. This is probably due to two reasons. One, the famous writers of short stories are able to command a market for anything they write, some of them at their own figures. Mr. Kipling, Mr. Howells, Miss Wilkins, Mr. Harry Edwards, Mr. Hobart and Mr. Gilbert Parker find no difficulty in selling their short tales. In fact, the difficulty with them is to meet the applications made by publishers for such products of their pen.

Then another reason is the repugnance which persons who have commanded a reputation have to entering into competition, at least using their own names. Sometimes this has been done by the use of a nom de plume, and there is one interesting anecdote that is told in literary circles of the mortification which one distinguished writer experienced in a contest of this kind. A periodical had offered a prize of $5,000 for a short continued story. The sum was so great that a very large number of tales was submitted. The prize went to a comparatively unknown writer, while a distinguished writer of short stories who had submitted one anonymously was humiliated when he discovered that his tale had received not even one of the minor awards.

It is a curious fact, however, that with two or three exceptions those who have competed in prize story contests with success seem to have been unable to maintain the victories thus won. The writer of short stories whose nom de plume is "Q" did, as an unknown, win a prize in one of these contests, and from that success he has gone on until now he is recognized as one of the most brilliant of short story writers of Great Britain. But in the score or more of contests under the direction of the editors of some of the responsible periodicals of America there has been no case in which the winner of a prize maintained afterward the repute thus gained. Miss E. A. Farman, as she then was, now Mrs. Pratt, won a prize in a contest of this sort, and she afterward became the editor of a children's periodical, but there has been no story from her pen which compares with the one which gained her that victory.

In the contest described above, which is now about to be decided, one thing was made evident, and that was that a very considerable number of persons now unknown are able to write fairly interesting short stories, showing that discipline and development are unquestionably training a good many American writers, so that we may expect hereafter to produce as brilliant tellers of short tales as does France itself.

E. J. EDWARDS.

THE NEW GOLD LAND.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA BECOMING THE EQUAL OF CALIFORNIA IN '49.

A Field That Promises to Be Another Eldorado—Rich Surface Pocket—Glowing Story, but Not Accompanied by an Affidavit—Letter From a Faraway Country.

[Special Correspondence.]

PERTH, West Australia, Jan. 27.—While the rest of Australasia and it would seem the rest of the commercial world are suffering from the most depressing business stagnation in history, the comparatively unknown colony of West Australia is fairly booming with a prosperity such as distinguished the early years after the discovery of gold in California.

The first settlement in West Australia was made in 1826, but its remoteness from lines of travel and the general sterility of the country, added to the fact that better farming and was to be found in more accessible parts of this island continent, kept immigration away. Now people—principally men—are swarming to this country by the tens of thousands, and all because of the new goldfields recently discovered back 200 to 300 miles from the coast.

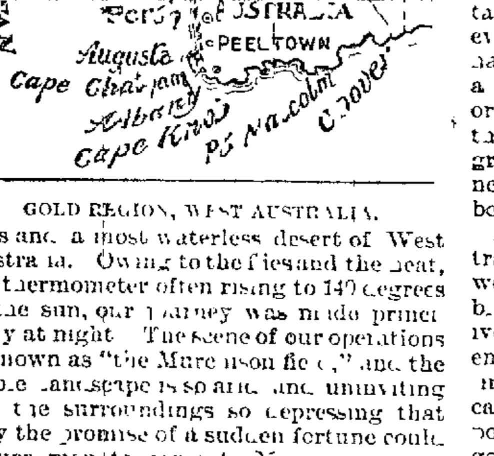
Within the past eight months the population of West Australia has leaped from 60,000 to over 200,000, and it looks as if the human flood had only begun. The idle throngs in the other Australasian colonies have no doubt much to do with this state of affairs, but the stories of sudden fortunes one hears in this city would unsettle the most prosperous community in the world if they heard them.

Up to one year ago the principal product of this colony were wool and karri gum blocks, used for paving the streets of Melbourne, Sydney and other Australian cities. Gold had been found before this in small quantities, but water being scarce and other fields more profitable they were never worked. Nine months ago two miners named Folsom and Smith, who had had experience in California, came in, bringing with them on a pack horse about 500 ounces, or $10,000 worth, of free gold. These men tried, without success, to hide their "find." As soon as they had sold out their bullion they bought fresh horses, added to supplies and tools for surface work and started back to the arid bush again.

Folsom and Smith left town in the night, but at daylight the next morning they discovered that they were being followed by scores of men equipped like themselves. In this case necessity became a virtue, and so the discoverers of the new fields piloted their unwelcome companions to what promises to be a new Eldorado.

The contagion of the gold fever was too great for your correspondent to resist, and four months ago he found himself one of a band of as rough and hardy adventurers as ever went in search of that metal, the love of which is said to be the root of all evil.

We traveled on foot, carrying our supplies on horseback, and after 15 days we had penetrated 300 miles into the sterile



GOLD REGION, WEST AUSTRALIA.

hills and almost waterless desert of West Australia. Owing to the flies and the heat, the thermometer often rising to 140 degrees in the sun, our journey was made principally at night. The scene of our operations is known as "the Murchison field," and the whole landscape is so arid and uninviting and the surroundings so depressing that only the promise of a sudden fortune could induce men to come to Murchison or to stay there after they had seen it.

I was familiar with the methods of quartz mining, hydraulic work and washing that prevail in the American goldfields, but this did not prepare me for the state of affairs I found in this colony. It was not only the difficulties of transportation and the almost impossibility to get timber or fuel, much more for cabins, but the fact that the gold presented itself in a form such as I had never seen before.

The country, far as the eye could reach, looked like a sea petrified while tempest tossed, and along the crests or breakers the gold was found. The mining laws of Australia are much like those in the United States—300 feet along an outcrop are given the prospector by right of discovery, and where there are two or more men they can stake out additional claims of half that extent and have them recorded. But in such a goldfield the first discoverer has no great advantage. Indeed he may not have hit upon the best location, and as to the area it seems to be practically without limit.

There were four men, including myself, in our gang, and instead of settling down in the vicinity of parties that were averaging 2½ ounces of gold a day to the hand we struck out for ourselves. The outcrop of decomposed quartz, intermingled with seams of glistening adamantine trap, being practically unlimited, after two days of prospecting we settled down two miles farther from civilization than the nearest camp.

We were fortunate in finding a little valley where there was an abundance of kangaroo grass for our horses and a spring of water that looked as if the animals could exhaust it at a drink, but it still holds out.

We had prepared ourselves for surface operations with picks and heavy hammers and were not long in getting to work. The output of the first day was over six ounces of free gold to the man, and this so elated us that we could not sleep during the night, but lay awake building air castles. We had breakfast before daylight, and with the first dawn we were at work again. We were to take turns doing the cooking, but as most of the stuff we brought with us was canned or condensed the cooking consisted of making a damper—a flour and water cake baked in the ashes—and strong black tea, so that the cook was at work nearly as soon as the others.

At the end of 30 days, when our supplies had nearly given out and it was thought well to send two men back for a larger quantity, our earnings averaged about $2,400 to the man, from which should be deducted about $200 each for food and outfit.

I am here now for supplies, and after four months, during which we have changed the base of our operations three times, as we are only prepared for surface work, we have kept up our average, and each man is to the good about $9,000. We are entirely satisfied, for while some have done far better others have not done nearly so well.

One man found a surface pocket last month from which within four hours he took out 5.8 ounces of free gold, and cases where men have averaged from 50 to 100 ounces a day are not uncommon.

The abundance of the gold and the want of water and proper mining appliances beget great carelessness in the work, and so many claims have been abandoned when without doubt a little drilling would discover an abundance of the precious metal lower down.

This country reminds me very much of parts of southern Arizona and northern Mexico, and I am satisfied that without very deep drilling an abundance of water can be found. This will be a most profitable undertaking for the company that opens it up, and with an abundance of water it seems to me that this goldfield is destined to become not only the first in the world today, but the very greatest that has been discovered in the history of the precious metal.

While eight months ago there were only about 2,000 men at work today there are more than 20,000, and it would seem that the human flood has but set in.

But, unlike California or our other gold states in America, the auriferous area here covers tens of thousands of square miles and is practically unlimited. The wealth that lies still farther back in the desert is a subject for wild speculation, but there is every reason to believe that it is equally rich and far greater in extent than that now in sight.

Back nearer to civilization by 50 miles than the Yankee End, as we call our place, there is a mine known as the Doubt Star, where, after exhausting the surface, the owners have put up a small stamp mill and are now sinking a shaft. They have gone down 50 feet, far enough to demonstrate the success of the venture. On this visit I met at Perth one of the owners, a quiet, conservative man, who told me that at the present depth of the Doubt Star the ore was about as rich as at the surface and would average from five to six ounces to the ton. With one ounce would pay handsomely, the profits of this one mine promise to make all connected with it rich.

The Pilbarra goldfields to the north are equally rich. I met two men—Richard Kavanagh and John Harris—just from there with a large lot of gold, one nugget weighing 290 ounces. They report that Jack Ryan, a man at the same place, has a nugget, one morning's find, weighing 600 ounces.

Labor of all kinds is in demand here at high wages. The rain, for which we have been looking for months, is now falling, and this will help things. Meanwhile hurrah for Western Australia!

GEORGE REDMOND.

ALWAYS.

Read Kate Jordan's Terse and Timely Suggestions.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb 26.—Always give careful attention to your hands. At least once a week visit a good manicure and have the nails shaped like a filbert, as the very pointed are no longer fashionable. Use very faint tinting, if any. A good way to make blunt finger tips tapering is to be found in wearing tight thimbles of variegated sizes on all the fingers at night.

Always keep in mind your complexion and style in choosing a color. Big women never look well in unrelieved white. Blonds, except in the pale moonlight tone, should avoid yellow. Small women look best in white or decided pale hues—colors like brown or black except for the street are apt to make them insignificant.

Always consider the dreadful hues tresses take when they are "going back" when ever you are tempted to bleach or dye your hair. I assure you a woman sat next me at a dinner the other evening, and above the original gray seen faintly at the temples there were tints of bronze, saffron and green. After a bleaching process the hair never regains its elasticity and frequently becomes prematurely gray.

Always use sachet scents. The crude extract upon clothes is like an affront. The woman whose draperies give out a trembling, faint, intoxicating fragrance, suggestive of no particular odor, yet seeming to embrace all, is the woman who lays her linen in bureau drawers lined by big sachet cases, and who hangs little bags of sachet powder in the skirts and bodices of her gowns.

Always give due thought to exercise. Ellen Terry has reached the horizon of middle age, yet she is lissom and agile as a girl of 16. As she confided to a friend, the result is attained by constant exercise and a fluttering, girlish way of moving about. She believes that devotion to the rocking chair and couch brings stiff joints and the stilted bearing of old age many years too soon.

Always follow the fashion when it saves trouble and money. The black moire scarfs so much in vogue now bid fair to hold their own throughout the spring, and the reason is self evident. With about a yard and a half of silk cut in two up the length, the ends pointed and trimmed with some effective yellow silk lace, you have a pretty covering to a bodice which may have seen its best days. Besides they are very becoming, the big bows under the chin suiting faces of almost every age and style.

Always pass by "bargains" which are useless to you. It is often surprising to see the joy with which a woman purchases something she does not need and will probably never need just because it is marked at a figure that tempts her. An example of this came under my notice a few days ago. A little housekeeper with fewer dollars than she desires joined the rabble around a bargain table. She caught hold of one end of a piece of stuff she admired only to find that another woman well on the other side of the table and partly hidden from view had seized the other end. They tugged at it, glared, and eventually the little housekeeper had the better of the struggle. Imagine her dismay when she found that by gaslight the material she thought green was drab and useless for her purposes, and that, moreover, she had lost a pretty chatelaine in the crowd as well as her temper.

Always burn the ends of the hair instead of cutting them.

Always wash the face in very warm and then in very cold water. This has the effect of first thoroughly cleansing it, then hardening it so that it withstands rough weather without chapping.

Always bathe the eyes in very warm water when they are tired.

Always when resting let yourself lie passive and heavy, even letting the jaw drop, the arms lie by the sides, the hands open loosely. People who sleep with limbs twisted and teeth clinched are never more than half rested. The latter is a common failing in the nervous American temperament, but the devitalizing of every muscle can be acquired, and the consequences are beneficial beyond expression.

KATE JORDAN.

Uncle Sam's state department cipher is comparatively easy, but the navy department cipher is very much like the Sleswig-Holstein question, in Lord Palmerston's opinion, "There never were but two men in Europe who understood it, myself and another man, and the other man is dead."

CRIPPLE CREEK.

Latest News From El Paso's Great Gold Camp.

STRIKES ARE PLENTIFUL.

New Sections Coming to The Front—The Ella, the Dead Shot and the Something Good—Victor Miners' Meeting.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 1.—The best showing of ore yet had in the Ingham is now to be seen in the bottom of the shaft. Superintendent Oscar Allen reports that the ore is not only fine looking, but is of a very high grade.

The Moose hoisting plant is now finished and in operation. Mr. John E. Smith, the manager, is an old architect, and this can be said of the plant that while others may equal it in point of finish, it is the most conveniently arranged one in the district. It is probable that the Moose will hereafter crowd the leader if it does not figure in the front in the value of output. Sinking has been resumed in the shaft and the development work will be kept ahead of the ore breakers. Two men working three shifts are breaking down a carload of ore, which will be assorted and sent out Saturday.

The Little Annie, situated just west of the Oatfield, about a half mile south of town, was leased a few days since by John Hazelton and Alex Hickman to Thomas McDonald for $8,000, time six months. McDonald at once set to work on the contact vein which cropped out for some distance near the east end, and has already exposed a large body of ore closely resembling that of the Independence. The ore increases rapidly in value with depth; the croppings only ran about $3 a ton, while at ten feet assays of $28.50 are had. This property is in a measure "out of the belt," but it promises to make one of the best mines of the country. It is a contact vein between granite and porphyry, and is almost identical with that of similar veins on Wilson creek. This contact may be traced for a distance of over 2000 feet, and strange to say it had never been opened or received the least attention.

[illegible] yesterday sold the Gold Sovereign tunnel site in Squaw gulch to A. Kopp, of the firm of [illegible] Bros. The starting point of the tunnel from the east is [illegible] gulch, and about [illegible] feet [illegible] of the Blue Bird mine, and in its course it will pass under the south end of Bull hill, under the Orpha May, [illegible] Peak and Garfield Grouse property. Mr. Kopp gives it out that active work will be prosecuted in this enterprise from this time on.

Hadley and [illegible] have recovered possession of the Dead Shot, situated on top of the ridge above the [illegible] mill, and are sinking a new shaft on the south end near the Mary Nevins shaft. At twenty feet they have a vein exposed big and strong, but the grade is low. It seems probable that with a little more depth they will strike the large ore chutes found in the Mary Nevins. The Dead Shot, it will be remembered, is the claim which produced the ore which yielded the famous assay of $73,440 in gold per ton.

Another vein which has the appearance of making a big shipper has just been opened on the Ella claim situated on the ridge between Anaconda and Arequa, and belonging to Frank and Fred Putnam. Within the past few days in a shaft near the north end of the claim, they have exposed a vein from eight to nine feet in width, which has all the features of a producer. The vein matter is highly stained with iron, and has a large number of quartz streaks running through it. Almost any of the vein matter will yield free gold by panning, though no assays have been made as yet. The strike of the vein is northeast and southwest, and it is in a section which has not heretofore produced anything of value.

The showing in the face of the south drift of the Something Good of the Aola company has vastly improved in the last ten feet. Those who have seen it describe the streak of ore exposed as one of the handsomest showings of mineralized gold-bearing quartz yet opened in any mine in the entire district.

Weyand Bros., owners of the Big Cheater claim on Squaw mountain, in sinking to open the vein some distance up the hill from the north workings, found a fine-looking cross vein yesterday, which is fully as promising as the old one. Its value has not been ascertained as yet.

Special to THE GAZETTE:

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 2.—Captain Spinney reports the finding of a number of veins in the granite near the Spinney mill, which assay from $6 to $14 a ton. All of the country thereabouts has been located, and a large number of prospectors are at work. The veins appear to be simply a form of granite, but nevertheless carry gold. This is only another illustration of the fact that but few prospectors are acquainted with all kinds of gold bearing rock in the district. The Independence, Strong and Granite had been worked for a year before similar discoveries were made on the outskirts of the porphyry. New discoveries are being made on all sides which are almost identical, and on the west side of Cripple Creek, heretofore supposed to be barren, two or three contact veins have been opened, and these show good milling values. Spring creek reports several discoveries of the same nature, while on Grouse and Squaw mountains, a dozen or more properties are being opened which will make first-class producers when the new milling facilities are completed.

E. Butchner yesterday purchased the Bloomington lode on Battle mountain from Henry Johnson for $1,500 cash. The new owner commenced work to-day.

Ramey, James & Morton, the purchasers of the Jack Pot tunnel site, are making preparations to commence work. They have interested some eastern capitalists, and have already a good fund to commence operations. Active work will be begun within ten days. The complete outfit of steam drills will be put in as soon as the machinery can be purchased and landed at the mine. This tunnel begins in Squaw gulch a short distance above the Morning Glory mine, and runs directly under the apex of Raven hill, and reaches as far as the Moose. In its course this tunnel will cut all the present developed veins of this hill, such as the North Star, the Ingham, Chief, Rhinoceros, Raven, Elkton, Ida May and Moose, at a depth varying from 250 to 900 feet.

Reports from the Something Good of the Aola company on Raven hill are that the entire face of the south drift assays $30, and the foot wall has not yet been found.

Skewes & Co., operating the Gold and Globe on Gold hill, under a lease, are finding considerable ore of a good grade. The rock is extremely hard and progress is slow.

The Holden mill at Lawrence has succeeded in finding an abundant supply of water for the mill in a huge well which they have been digging in the bottom of the gulch. Large roasters are being built, and it is understood that the company intends roasting the ore first and afterwards crushing it dry. About twenty-five men are employed, and the work is being rushed as rapidly as possible.

The Portland has been shipping a large quantity of ore the past three days. The mine is looking exceptionally well in all the openings. A sample taken across the pay streak by Superintendent Doyle yesterday from the bottom of the shaft, now about 170 feet deep, yielded 907 ounces of gold per ton.

Another rich assay is reported from the C. O. D. The returns showed 810.11 ounces of gold per ton. Mr. C. L. Tutt and other interested parties are jubilant, as they have good reason to be.

Sam Rankin, the man who was shot last evening, had a wonderful escape from death. The weapon used was a .38 caliber derringer, and the bullet, after penetrating the skin, turned to one side, and the wound inflicted proves to be only a trifling one. Randle, the assailant, was to-day bound over to the District court in the sum of $3,000. Bail was furnished and the prisoner released.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb 28. John Gustavson, the Swede who was stabbed with a red-hot iron by George Kinsley, is doing as well as could be expected. The injury is not likely to prove fatal.

Lucia & McCloskey, the lessees on the south end of the New Zealand, opened up the Mineral Rock vein to-day at a point about 300 feet south of the Hidden Treasure on Bull hill. Where opened it is the same in appearance with the ore of the Mineral Rock and in a direct line with that vein, and is wonderfully rich. No assay has been made, but when panned it shows wonderful colors.

Hubbard Bros. & Wilcox, sub lessees on the Hidden Treasure, at a depth of 90 feet have in a crosscut opened up a vein two and a half to three feet wide of crystalized quartz identical in appearance with the [illegible] ore of the Pharmacist vein. This vein [illegible] from its strike [illegible] one not hitherto [illegible] on the hill. But one or two tests have been made and the values have not been determined, but judging from appearances it is thought to be one of the most wonderful strikes made on the hill.

Hall et al., lessees on the Lafayette, have opened a new vein near the line of the Steemen, at the south end of Bull hill, which, according to all reports, must rival the famous Pike's Peak for richness. The strike of the vein is east and west. It is a gray quartz with considerable manganese and iron, and consequently shows no free gold. Sixteen sacks of the richest ore were brought to town and placed in the bank vaults for safe keeping. The report is current that these sacks of ore will assay from $2,000 to $8,000 [illegible].

A strike was made [illegible] before yesterday on the east [illegible] Bull Hill in a prospect called the [illegible] Thirteen, belonging to John Wood, [illegible] Fletcher and J. W. B. Cooper [illegible] run as high as $150.

The development work [illegible] on the west side of Bull Hill [illegible] attention. The shaft is now down [illegible] feet, and the vein at that point [illegible] wide, and neither wall has yet been exposed. The quartz is very fine looking and some of the assays recently show values better than $500 a ton.

Sinking has been resumed on the Garfield Grouse. The showing in the bottom is as good if not better than at any other place above. The recent falling off in the shipments was caused by failure to keep development work ahead of the stope.

The showing in the north shaft of the Wolf lode of the Orpha May is something wonderful. At seventy feet they have a 3-foot vein exposed. The pay streak is ten to fifteen inches wide, which averages $380 a ton. They have just gotten into it. The ore chute seems to be the same as that on which the south shaft is located, though not determined, as there are two veins exposed on the surface which cross each other on an acute angle. The shaft south is also yielding considerable shipping ore and this property is now looked upon as one of the great shippers of the future.

McCoy and Loonam made one of the big strikes of the season to-day by opening up a 2 foot vein of ore on the Climax. The vein is on the east side of Ironclad hill. The strike was made at a depth of 12 feet and the stuff averages from wall to wall $200. One streak runs four times that much. Two tons of that kind of ore were taken out yesterday. It is thought to be a continuation of the Londonderry.

At a meeting of the council this evening the report of the special waterworks investigation committee was received. The committee reported that the work on the water pipe line had not been completed in time nor in a workmanlike manner, and that the present freezing of the pipes and the consequent deprivation of the water to the city was the fault of the contractors. They recommend that the franchise be forfeited. On the other hand the representative of the company who was present at the meeting said that the fault was not theirs, and that the freezing arose from slush ice in the pipes. After considerable discussion the matter went over until next Monday evening. A compromise is being discussed.

A meeting of the Victor Miners' union was held this evening, at which a delegation from Altman was present. It is understood that the Victor men are anxious to go to work while the Altman men are using their influence to prevent this. The meeting was in session at a late hour, but all details are carefully guarded.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 3.—M. Kinnie concluded this evening to purchase a portion of the lease of Hubbard Bros. and Wilcox on the south end of the Hidden Treasure. This is the property on which a strike of considerable value was made some days since.

The returns from the two carloads of Summit ore recently sent to the smelter show values of $38.75 per ton. While this grade would yield a fair margin of profit for shipping, the managers state that they can clear more money by treating the ore at their own mill. No more ore will be sent to the smelters at present.

Following the opening of the big contact vein in Pot Gulch, south of Lawrence, by Billy Truax, a large amount of prospect work is being done in that neighborhood, with the result that a number of other promising discoveries have been made. It is found that the number of reefs of porphyry run through the country and on the contact, veins of quartz which show considerable values in gold, are being opened.

B. C. Moynahan, lessee of the Hidden Treasure on Bull hill, reports that in the shaft near the south end of the claim he has opened a vein of ore which assays from $50 to $100 per ton.

The Wisconsin on the northeast side of Battle Mountain, of which very little has been heard heretofore, promises to be one of the big producers of the near future. A shaft is now down ninety feet, and they have a magnificent showing of shipping ore.

The Moose will ship a car of ore to-morrow morning.

The work of sinking the shaft of the Ida May fifty feet deeper will be started on Monday. The face of the south drift is in good ore.

The strike made on the Climax a few days since is the sensation of the week. It is yielding considerable ore, the pay-streak being about two feet wide, and the value from $200 to $400 per ton.

The preliminary examination of John Kinsley, for stabbing John Gustavson with a red-hot iron, resulted in his being bound over to the District Court in the sum of $3,000. The sheriff took him to Colorado Springs.

M. M. Lobdy, the attorney, on the complaint of Mrs. B. Graham, was arrested to-day on a charge of stealing the celebrated Bradshaw diamond ring. This ring has furnished a local sensation this week.

At the Recorder's Office.

Lease.—The Damon Mining company to H. C. Marsh, the Hardwood and Maud S. lodes.

Location Certificates.—In the Cripple Creek district, the Genesee placer (amended) by Peter McRea, the Maggie Mitchell by M. A. Montgomery et al., the Moonlight by J. C. Vliquith et al., the Petrel by J. F. Hardy et al.

Certificate of Full-paid Stock—The Alamo Mining company by J. W. Proudfit, president.

Mining Deeds—George Grogan to A. A. Ford, the Trip Tan lode, $500; G. W. Dickinson to C. E. Dickinson, the American Eagle, $1,000; W. Arnett to E. Arnett, one-eighth Montiore and one-fourth Salica, $2,000; F. C. Downer to J. H. Kopp et al., one-twelfth Sierra Nevada; J. A. Crouch to R. L. Cone, one half each the John Knox, the Little Eddie, the Bennett [illegible] and the Bright Morning, $1,000; A. J. Hess to N. Luigardt, one fourth Little Bessie, $25; M. E. Parks to A. J. Hess, one-half Little Bessie, $100; Bertha E. Combs to A. J. Zimmer, one-sixth Amanda, $1,000; A. J. Zimmer to C. N. Harris, one-twelfth Amanda, $500; A. J. Zimmer to C. L. Lont, one-twelfth Amanda, $500; L. M. Peck to J. E. Friedline, one eighth Louisiana, $1,500.

L. E. Sherman to the Jack Pot Mining company, the Gettysburg lode; Henry Bourne et al. to J. E. Rockwell, the Shira lode; W. R. Mason to S. P. Duff, one sixteenth of Louisiana lode, $1,000; W. C. Wilson to P. L. Callahan one-half of Morning Star, $125; E. L. Young to Thomas Draper, one-eighth of Christmas lode; F. Desbins et al. to T. A. Draper, one eighth of Christmas lode; J. F. Ryan et al. to C. R. Stephenson, the Mineral Rock lode $2,000; A. Johnson to J. E. Rockwell, one-half of Shira lode; Bert Reid to R. J. Coleman, the Logeye lode.

Bond and Lease—Cardinal Newman Gold Mining company to J. T. Hinds, one-half of Wolftone, one year; $7,500.

United States Patent—To W. H. Williams, the Bertie lode.

Receiver's Receipt—The Jack Pot lode to S. W. Morrison.

Location Certificate—In Cripple Creek district, the Rex placer by W. G. Moore.

Annual Certificate—The Mt. Rosa Mining and Milling company by L. E. Sherman, president.

Certificate of Full Paid Stock—The Munco Gold Mining company by G. W. Perkins, president.

Location Certificates—Cripple Creek district, Mary Mabel by A. M. Holmes et al., the J. D. Beford by W. R. Forman, the Amorath by E. X. Chuer.

Certificate of Full Paid Stock—The Calumet Mining company by F. E. Robinson, president; The Bob Lee Gold Mining company by F. E. Russell; The Lottie Gibson Mining and Milling company by F. E. Robinson, president.

United States Patent—The Zenobia lode to A. E. Vest et al.

Mining Deed—F. A. Peavey to C. W. Peavey, the Monte Vista; John Quinlan to M. J. Burgdorf, one-eighth of the Bonanza King Nos. 1 and 2; S. F. Du Ree et al. to A. B. Seaman, the Oscar D.; F. C. Walker et al. to W. B. Jenkins, the Rose; J. E. Rockwell to A. B. Seaman, the Shira and Logeye; the Jack Pot Mining company to S. A. James, the Jack Pot Tunnel and Tunnel site; Geo. H. Baxter to W. J. Chambers, one-fourth Smuggler, $1,500; Jas. Gaston to A. L. Wood, one-fourth Sunnyside and Independence; Jas. Gaston to S. M. Perry, one-fourth Sunnyside and Independence.

Current News.

The Salt Lake copper smelter will probably start April 1.

The Smuggler has declared a special dividend of 5 cents, payable March 5, and its regular one payable March 15.

A 4-foot vein has been struck on the Dead Pine of the Ophir company, but its value has not yet been determined.

A big gold strike is reported on Willow creek, Gunnison county, in a claim owned by McDougal, Proffit and Crosby.

The Amethyst mine, Creede, averaged sixty-two tons a day during February; all being shipped to the Bimetallic smelter, at Leadville.

A directors' meeting of the Standard company was held Tuesday evening. It was resolved to reincorporate the company, raising the capitalization from $300,000 to $1,000,000. Present stockholders will receive two shares for one, thus leaving 400,000 shares of treasury stock which will be sold for the purpose of raising money for development. Mr. F. F. Horn is president and J. M. Auld secretary of this company, which has five claims on the southeast side of Mineral hill.

Nearly 100 men are washing in the San Juan placers, Utah, where there was so much excitement a year ago.

It is reported that the treasury stock of the Enterprise has been advanced to 5c, and none will be sold at less than that figure.

The March dividend of the Golden Fleece, Lake City, has been declared. It is 2 cents a share, amounting to $12,000.

Late yesterday afternoon it was announced that a compromise had been reached in the case of the Lottie Gibson Mining company vs. Kyes, Ford and Mason, recently decided in the District court against the company. The terms of the compromise were not made public, but were said to be very advantageous to the company. Heavy buying orders from the inside back up this report.

Rich strikes of free milling ore are reported in the Henry mountains, Utah, near the famous Bromide claim. C. H. Markham of Colorado Springs has a prospect which runs $20 to $300 gold.

A Denver company have filed applications for patents on five claims on East Beaver west of Turkey creek. These claims are near the Big Four, from which the rich strike was reported last week.

The Garfield-Grouse Gold Mining company has been incorporated with a capital of $1,200,000, to operate in El Paso and Arapahoe county, by James L. Sallee, G. G. Newcomb, E. E. Webb, L. W. Curtis, R. R. Latta, Walter Denning and Albert Smith.

Denver and Cheyenne parties are arranging to develop the Fairview mine, in the Silver Crown district, twenty miles from Cheyenne. A deep shaft will be put down.

The Beulah Marble company has been incorporated at Pueblo by David L. Kelly, John Ernest and George Draper, who, with William H. Kelly and Edward C. Betts, are directors.

The trust deed upon the property of the Jack Pot company has been released, the amount having been paid in cash. This leaves the property of the company clear except for some small adverses.

A very rich pocket of gold ore has been struck in the Cimarron mine, in Marshal basin. It is worth $1,000 a sack, and has been followed for twenty-five feet. About one hundred men are employed in the property.

Mr. D. H. Moffat has declared positively that trains will run into Cripple Creek over the Florence road on April 15. This settles it.

Mr. C. H. Morse has removed to the Hagerman building, and will have charge of the secretary's business of the Alamo, Work and World companies at room 52.

The demand for Mt. Rosa stock is still strong, and there is practically none on the market.

A quantity of ore from the Hub Pepper in the Manitou district has been sacked and shipped for a test run. Favorable assays have already been made.

The World Mining and Milling company has leased to W. T. Cooper of Aspen the West View property adjoining the Summit, for one year on a royalty of 15 per cent.

At its meeting yesterday the Specimen company voted to extend the time on the bond and lease of its property. The optional payment was $100,000 and the first payment was to have been made yesterday.

A strike of ore carrying 195 ounces of gold and forty ounces of silver is claimed to have been made by Henry Smith, a leaser on the Garout, near the Little Johnny, in the California district, Leadville. A new gold strike has also been made in the Fanny Rawlins.

Mr. S. S. Bernard, of the Elkton company, has returned from camp. The Elkton shaft is down 135 feet. A drift has been begun at a depth of 120 feet, and sinking will soon be continued. Two men have been put at work on the Phoenix claim of the Ramona company, which Mr. Bernard is working under lease.

Much favorable comment is being given to THE GAZETTE'S daily Cripple Creek special, which appears on the first page. This information is received from the most reliable sources possible and covers the events of the day in the mines and about the town of Cripple Creek up to a late hour in the evening.

Wm. Shamwell, one of the principal stockholders of the Elkton, and superintendent of the Golden Eagle, returned yesterday from Elkton, Ky., where he has been for a few weeks. Shortly after his arrival here he received a telegram from his son in California announcing the severe illness of his wife, and left for the Pacific coast last evening.

A meeting of the newly elected board of directors of the Alamo company was held in the Hagerman building yesterday afternoon. The election of officers resulted as follows: J. W. Proudfit, president; C. E. Wandell, vice-president; A. C. Proudfit, treasurer; C. H. Morse, secretary. The president was authorized to receive propositions for leasing the claims of the company in whole or in part upon the best possible terms. A call will be issued in a day or two for an adjourned stockholders' meeting.

A gentleman of this city who returned yesterday from the Nipple mountain country speaks most favorably of its prospects as a low grade district. In the Whale, he says, the fluorine streak that appears in the Anaconda vein shows plainly, and the ore is in large quantity. Some of the other veins are twenty-five feet thick, and many different veins have been found. The discoveries are close to the surveyed line of the railroad.

At the Princess meeting held yesterday the following officers were elected: R. P. Davie, president; D. Wunderlich, vice-president; Ira P. Tricket, secretary and treasurer. These with C. J. Reynolds, V. Z. Reed, W. E. Sutherland and Paul Gerhardt constitute the board of directors. The treasurer's report showed an expenditure for the past year of $6,500, and the company is now practically out of debt. An offer of a bond and lease for $80,000 on the Mollie Bell was refused. The company will parcel its claims and give working leases.

From the Weekly Reports.

An uneventful week of moderate trading closes to-day. The strike situation is comparatively unchanged although there are signs of gradual weakening on the part of the miners. On Bull hill, in particular there have been opened up this week several new veins of decided promise, and on Battle mountain developments are being made which will add largely to the productiveness of that section.

Work upon the railroads is rapidly nearing Cripple Creek camp. The competition between the two lines is so sharp that the gold district feels assured of the most favorable transportation facilities.—Sherwood Aldrich.

Blue Bell is somewhat in demand at 1½c. This old and once favorite stock has long had a "black eye," but Mr. Arkell of Aspen has now taken a bond on the Blue Bell claim for $75,000, and in a conversation with him a short time ago he said, "I will surely take the bond up and pay the money for the claim, most likely very soon, as I am fully assured the Blue Bell is a most valuable claim, in fact one of the best in the Cripple Creek district, and all it needs is practical work to make it pay large returns." The sale of this claim will give the stockholders a dividend of 15 cents per share and still leave four other good claims, and a five-acre mill-site for them to work. We advise all who paid a high price for Blue Bell stock to buy again now and make a low average, and we believe the time will be very short until they will be able to realize a very handsome profit on their investment.—J. S. Lentz & Co.

The week closing to-day has been a very active one, the number of shares changing hands is estimated at about a million and a half and without a single exception the prices have all held firm while several have strengthened. It becomes more evident day by day that Cripple Creek is the most wonderful gold camp in the world. Even now when most of the mines are closed hardly a day passes but that several good strikes are reported, and within a month we may look for the greatest mining excitement this country has ever witnessed.—Hicks & Sprague.

MANITOU WATER.

Not the Fiz Kind but Old Fountain Creek Standard.

The people of Manitou were rejoicing yesterday over a coup d'etat which their council sprung on Colorado Springs the night previous. At the meeting of the city council of Manitou on Tuesday night a proposition was received offering the right No. 2½ to the waters of Fountain Creek. This proposition the council accepted and will pay for it $12,000. This right was owned by E. A. Smith and D. Snell, whose ranches are near Fountain. Their ditch right is No. 2½ and was taken out in 1861. It is taken out in what is known as the Clark ditch. This ditch is one foot deep and three feet wide. There is some controversy as to how much water it calls for, but it is not over seven cubic inches. Manitou will issue bonds to pay for the right. It will be remembered that Colorado Springs purchased No. 3 recently. It also had the opportunity to buy this right but considered the price too great.

Mayor Strickler, who knows more about the water of this vicinity than any other person, said yesterday in talking of this matter that he thought it not a bad thing, in fact it would be better for this city as far as its irrigation water is concerned, for Manitou to take the water than for it to go as it has been heretofore. It will be necessary for Manitou to take the water out above this city and it will come back into the stream, while if it went on past here to the ranches below it can never come back. These are the first rights Manitou has ever acquired in the stream.

Real Estate Transfers.

Colorado Springs transfers as reported by Henry Le B. Wills & Co. for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1894:

CITY.

M. B. Irvine to Frank A. Smith, lt 13, blk 2, F. L. Martin assignee of W. B. Young, sub. blks 230 and 232, add 1	$9000
F. B. Healey to J. R. Friedline, und ½ int in 35⅓ ft lt 3, blk 144	1
T. J. Rogers et al. to W. R. Mason, lt 12, blk 1, Prospect Heights add	3,000
J. E. Thedinga to T. J. Rogers, pt nw ¼ ne ¼ sec 13, tp 14 s r 67 w, as follows: begin at pt 140 ft n of se cor said nw ¼ of ne ¼ sec 13, tp 14, s r 67 w, run n 42½ ft, w 150 ft, s 42½ ft, e 150 ft to begin.	1
W. G. Pollock to Mary J. Kennedy, lts 11 and 12, blk 1, Boulder Heights add.	1
Geo. De La Vergne et rex to W. P. Wilson, pt of blk 5	500
A. E. Carlton to W. W. Price, und ⅓ int in lt 6, blk 53, Parrish's add	1
James F. Crawford to Frank A. Prior, e ½ lt 1, Hewitt's add	1
W. A. Davis to A. Hemenway, pt lts 10, 11 and 12, blk 3, F. L. Martin, assignee of W. B. Young's sub blks 230 and 232, add 1, as follows: Beginning at a point on s boundry line 75 ft west of se cor of said lt 10, run w 28 ft, n 150 ft, e 28 ft, s 150 ft to beg	1
Maria L. Conant to August Tunkans et al., beg at se cor lt 3, blk 4, Spruce add and run e 50 ft, n 140 ft, w 50 ft, s 140 ft to beg	500
M. E. McCloskey to Lotta Gourley, lt 10, blk 2, F. L. Martin, assignee of W. B. Young's sub blks 230 and 232, add 1	2000
E. K. Stubbs to W. H. Spurgeon, lt 7, Ensign's add No. 2	3,000

Peter Fyles, well known as a police officer at Colorado City and later of Cripple Creek, was brought down from camp yesterday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The warrant is sworn out by a man named McGuire of Colorado City. The particulars of the case as stated are that it is claimed Fyles gave as security some saloon fixtures which he did not own and secured $150.

F. M. Jeffries, an attorney of Cripple Creek, was appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Lue Eaton in the County court yesterday. The deceased was known in her life as Minnie Smith.

RACE FOR A BILLION.

PROBABLY NO AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE WILL REACH THE GOAL.

Men of Wealth Who Like to Read the Talk That Goes on About Them—The Rich Pair In the Country—Millionaire Expenses.

[Special Correspondence.]

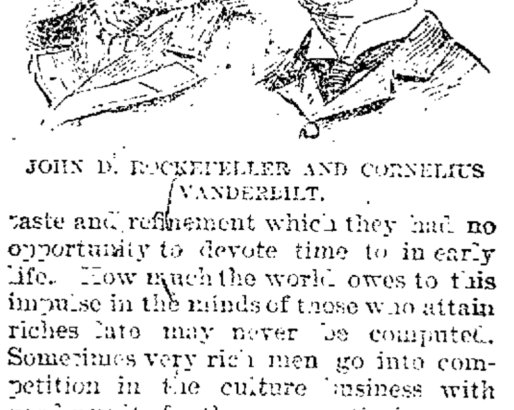
PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A very well-to-do man, who was talking with me a day or two ago about the millionaires of the land, made a remark, the truth of which is perfectly obvious, to the effect that the severe revision to which fortunes have been subjected during the past year must have materially decreased the number of those entitled to be spoken of as possessing millions.

"And yet," he went on, "no doubt there are still more millionaires proportionately in America than anywhere else. Millionaires like to read and hear the gossip that goes the rounds about themselves quite as much as any one else unless it be those who hope to reach the million mark, but have yet a good deal of work to perform in order to do so. I must confess that ever since I passed the $750,000 line I have found myself at odd times reading every scrap that I can find about those who have become millionaires with far greater interest than I ever supposed I should feel in any sort of gossip.

"There is one millionaire I should very much like to see, but I don't care about grasping his hand until I have got a million myself. He is Matthias Splitlog, a Wyandotte Indian who lives out in the vicinity of Kansas City. Until quite lately he used to visit that town often, but the burden of years and infirmity has become heavy—he is now more than fourscore—and his eagle eye looks seldom upon the busy streets these days. He is a singular and interesting person.

"By the failure of a bank last summer he lost some tens of thousands of dollars, and he was greatly put out about the matter. No one was surprised at his annoyance, but there was some surprise when he explained that he didn't mind the money loss. It was the loss of his friendly relations with the bank's officials that worried him. I'm afraid I shall never have an opportunity of seeing Splitlog," my friend continued, "for my wealth is not increasing very fast now, and, as I have said, he is old and feeble and liable to be called to the happy hunting grounds most any day."

It is a characteristic of some men when they become millionaires to cultivate those things that make for increased



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER AND CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

taste and refinement which they had no opportunity to devote time to in early life. How much the world owes to this impulse in the minds of those who attain riches late may never be computed. Sometimes very rich men go into competition in the culture business with good results for the masses. Such a competition between two millionaires of Rochester resulted in the founding of an art gallery, fondly called by its citizens the finest private collection of paintings in America. This characterization of the Powers gallery is probably extravagant.

An interesting question to the masses as well as those who are struggling to be millionaires with some prospect of success is, Is there likely to ever be a billionaire in America? Other things being equal, it seems likely that had not William Waldorf Astor forsworn the land of his birth for England he might have been. A year or two ago Mr. Astor's wealth was computed to be $150,000,000; and it has increased since then. Next to him came Jay Gould, who was then reckoned to be a hundred millionaire, but he has since been called away by death, and no one man now possesses the whole of his vast fortune.

Next come, neck and neck, Cornelius Vanderbilt and John D. Rockefeller, with between ninety and a hundred millions each.

A great deal is always said at times when money is tight for the masses about the expenditures of millionaires. Many persons hold up their hands in horror at the extravagance of the opulent at such times. Not long ago the rich friend I quoted at the beginning of this letter went to New York for a day or two and put up at one of the hotels on Fifth avenue near the park. Not far from the hostelry is the magnificent new mansion now building for one of the Vanderbilts. My friend walked down town the first day of his visit. Standing on the sidewalk in front of the palatial structure—no other adjective than "palatial" will describe it—he found a crowd of unemployed workingmen talking.

My friend is unassuming in his dress and manner, and so the talk went on just the same after he joined the group. It was mainly condemnatory of the amount of money that was being expended on the house, and some pretty bitter words were uttered. My friend joined in the talk and pointed out that the clay that made the bricks, the stone in the quarry and almost all the materials of the house were of small value before any work had been put upon them and made the point that the expenditures on the building were of direct and immediate benefit to the workers. He added in his talk with me that he understood that many additions had been made to the house for the purpose of making more work. I do not know whether this statement is true or not, but the view held by my friend, though by no means a new one, is worth some attention.

G. F. SOMERS.

LABOR CONFERENCE.

Another Interesting Meeting Held Tuesday Night.

The third labor conference of the winter was held last night in the High school auditorium. It was one of the most successful meetings of the year. The attendance was quite large, although not as large as it should have been, considering the interest of the occasion.

Mr. W. C. Ramsay of Colorado City presided and the paper of the evening was read by Mr. Walter C. Frost in answer to Mr. Carrington's paper at the last meeting on the "Nationalization of Certain Industries." After an introductory in which the tariff and other matters were touched on Mr. Frost attacked Mr. Carrington's paper. He characterized it as a perpetuation of imbecilities. He would be ready for it in certain lines when the government could give better services than private companies. He hoped the time would come when more cities will own their telephones, electric light plants, etc. That it would be a disadvantage to own these in many respects at present in many cities he pointed out by showing that many local enterprises do not pay. Mr. Frost threw in some remarks on the subject of "eastern money owners," to show that the benefit they give is extended to this part of the country. He showed by figures that the money loaners of the eastern States are poor people, who, by their savings are enabled to make small loans, and that they are not the big capitalists. He thought nationalization to day would be a panacea for nothing and in some respects would be a blunder. He closed by advising a to study these questions

Mr Charles Geisser was the next speaker He thought Mr. Frost had not understood the Carrington paper in some respects. He believes the government could conduct the railroads properly as it has to take hold and run them when they get tangled up. It is running a very large per cent of them today. He defended nationalism at length.

Mr C. W. Haines protested against the theory that there are two classes in this country, the capitalist and the laborer. Every man is a capitalist and a laborer to some extent. He denied the proposition that every man has the right for an opportunity to work as laid down by Mr Carrington He doubted if the railroads could be run by the government successfully. However, if certain industries can be run to the interests of the people, by the government taking charge he would be ready for it.

A Mr. Taylor spoke for nationalization and Mr. Dickson spoke without taking sides. President Slocum spoke in the line of preserving the individuality of men.

Mr. Carrington then closed the debate in answer to Mr. Frost's paper. He had not adopted Bellamyism, but he c that there is a legitimate province for private enterprise. The passing of a law that takes from men the right to work is not the same thing as the government providing him work He demonstrated that he right to live is absolute and the right to earn a living is absolute. He displayed a map to show the concentration of wealth in the eastern States.

The meeting concluded at 10 o'clock.

Canvassers Appointed.

The County Commissioners yesterday appointed lady canvassers to register the women of the city. They will start upon their work immediately. During this canvass the women do not have to have witnesses to vouch for them, but after the canvass is made they will have to be registered just the same as the men, and according to the old law. The canvassers and the districts in which they will work are as follows.

27—Mrs. A. H. Pitzer.
28—Mrs. Hattie V. Franklin.
29—Mrs. Lizzie C. McArthur.
30—Mrs. Ruth A. Dana
31—Emma L Wilson.
32 Edith Gard.
33- Mattie E. Sykes.
34—Mrs. A. [illegible] Reisig.
35—Mrs. Jennie Popeloy
36—Jennie Fica.
37 - Mrs. E. A. Wright.
38—Florance C. Conant.
39—Elva Strong.

The Colorado Springs Aid society has been a general clearing house for relief work during the past months, and the demands upon it are still unusually heavy. N. M. Campbell, who has been acting as agent, or some member of the society, will be at room 22, Bank block, from 9 to 11 and 1 to 6, and will gladly give information as to the methods, purposes and scope of the society's work to any who may wish to connect themselves with it or co operate in its work.

A prominent real estate agent said yesterday that it is his belief that considerable money is to be made in realty in the near future and looks for the next great activity to be in real estate. He says property will never be as low again in this city as it is at present. He finds a demand for good houses now with from four to six rooms, and there are very few desirable large houses.

The Ladies Parsonage and Home Mission society of the M. E. Church, South, gave a very interesting programme on Sunday evening. The church was well filled and the programme was rendered in an excellent manner. One of the pleasing features was the Bible giving alphabet, by the primary class. The work of the society was very well set forth by six young ladies. It was pronounced a decided success, and the ladies took up a large collection, for their work.

The McFerran Mercantile company has been incorporated by George Bentley, F. L. Porter and William B. Greene of Colorado Springs. The capital stock is $4,000.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

During the eleven months ending March 1, the police force of this city made 512 arrests and attended to 196 men who desired a night's lodging. Marshal Dana is preparing a report of the office for the year, to be incorporated in the annual reports soon to be published by the city.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Dr. W. L. Smith has rented his large double house at 3[illegible] East Pike's Peak avenue to the Keeley Institute, which is to take possession immediately. It is being fitted up for the institute's use. Dr. Smith has moved to 308 East Willamette.

The new Chamber of Commerce headquarters are already a great success. People are calling constantly. Flaming gold letters on the windows now tell the passers-by where the headquarters are located.

An adverse suit filed in the District Court Saturday is entitled H. C. Woods vs. C. E. Keeney, the Cairo adversing the Rosarie, Cyclone and Little Harry.

A marriage license was issued Saturday to Chas W. Beberger of Midland and Miss Katharine Dietrich of Colorado Springs.

The suit against W. H. Roby, set for a hearing in Justice Walker's court Thursday, was continued for one week at request of defendant's counsel.

District Clerk Ed Howbert Saturday naturalized three persons of English birth as follows Ann Quinn, Harry Horsfall, and Geo. A. Braine.

Noah Bailey of Missouri, who claims to be an illegitimate son of Aaron Bailey, is contesting the will of the late Aaron and Caroline Bailey. The case came up in the County court Saturday.

Adverse suits filed Tuesday are as follows John F. Hardy et al vs. Edward M. De La Vergne, the Ray adversing the Alhambra; W H. Van Orman et al. vs. The Pueblo Consolidated Gold Mining company, the Oscar D. adversing the Gold Dollar.

Before Judge Becker Tuesday a suit entitled, Sawyer vs. Arbuckle, was tried. It is a mining case growing out of a grub stake. Attorney Salmon appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Brinson for the defendant The jury was out all night and will probably bring in a verdict this morning.

The jury in the case of Morse vs. Bowers returned from camp Tuesday night. Judge Campbell assembled his court to have them report. They then retired and Judge Campbell left instructions that if they agreed during the night they could bring in a sealed verdict. They went to bed at a late hour.

Rev. H. E. Warner has announced to his congregation that he expects to end his pastorate here at the end of his conference year.

John A. Quarters, aged 26, died in this city Monday of consumption. The funeral occurred yesterday. The deceased lived in this city a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Seldomridge have gone for a trip to California.

Mr. A. N. Peale, the employment agent, is reported quite ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hardin Rhodes of New York, relatives of Dr. Rhodes, have arrived at The Antlers for a visit.

Reed Bros. have sold a piece of real estate, 200x190 feet, located on the corner of North Nevada avenue and Buena Ventura street, from Lester H. Gilbert to a wealthy gentleman from Pittsburg, Pa. The property is improved with a twelve room house. This building is to be improved within a short time and so remodeled that it will be one of the handsomest in the city. Reed Bros. have also sold a piece of ground in Boulder Heights, 100x150, to Mrs. Murray, the music teacher at Colorado City.

Expected Raid by the Daltons.

KANSAS CITY, March 3.—Reports from the Indian Territory indicate that the Dalton gang of outlaws have descended from their fortified hiding place in Sapulpe mountains, forty miles west of Vinita, and armed to the teeth, are planning a raid on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road. In consequence all employees of the road and American Express company in that neighborhood have been armed with guns and extra guards put on.

Another Cut by the Santa Fe.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The Santa Fe announced to-day a cut rate of $10 from Mojave and Los Angeles to Deming and El Paso to go into effect March 5. The present rate is $20. The Southern Pacific has refused to ticket passengers over Santa Fe lines from those points. The latter road carried out its intention of withdrawing from the Western Passenger association and is acting independently to-day although the secession does not become operative for ten days.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B Gregg, D. D.

A right feeling citizens will commend the action of the Rev. Mr. Taylor in refusing to allow the distribution at his church-doors the other evening of notices of lectures in which a church of Christ of another denomination than his was violently and malignantly assailed. The Colorado Springs climate is not favorable to the growth of the weed of religious intolerance.

***

In the new Coburn Library the physicians of the county are to have an alcove of medical books. The ministers surely ought to have a theological alcove. The churches of this city could not do a better thing than unite to raise $500 at once for that purpose and conjointly hereafter to raise yearly at least $300 for the same end. Let me suggest to the large number of persons of wealth who are scattered through our congregations that, if you want good sermons, there is no more effective way of securing them than by individuals giving $10, $25, $50, or $100 to buy theological books for the new library. I hope this advice will prove as efficacious as Dr. Strickler's advice to President Slocum.

***

Parson Emerson of Conway kept a diary. I will give your readers a bit of it, says the North Adams (Mass.) Democrat.

Jan. 1, 1799—Endeavored to begin this year in a pious manner, imploring forgiveness for many offenses and begging for grace to live better in the future. By profession I am a Christian minister, but oh, how, how unworthy this honor and how inconsistent has my deportment been with that high and sacred character.

Jan. 5.—Attended a marriage. Fee $1.25.

Jan. 18.—Went to Shelburne to attend the ordination of Mr. Packard. Council sat until 3 o'clock at night. They had their new theology heretics evidently in those days.

Apr 11—Went to Greenfield on business. Lodged at Mr. Newton's. A fire in the night and saw Mr. Chapman's house destroyed by the raging elements. Thank God, no lives were lost.

May 28—Set out on horseback for a journey to Boston. The country was in an alarming condition and some means must be devised to suppress infidelity. Was gone from home near two weeks. Expenses to and from Boston $2.16. (He staid with brother ministers on the way.)

Nov. 7—A Baptist minister was ordained in town. I did not attend. (No, of course he did not. The fences were very high in those days.)

Jan. 1, 1810—Had much company. In the evening married a couple. Fee, $1.25. Had a cheese given me. Value about $1. Deacon Ware a present of beef value about 20 cents.

Jan. 4—Attended to study. Bottle of rum, 50 cents.

Jan. 23—Married three couples. Fee, $6 25.

Jan. 24—After service Lemuel Billings read a paper containing reasons why he can no longer commune with our church. Spent a long time to convince him of his error and to dissuade him from being dipped and joining the Baptists, but to no purpose.

July 5—Bot. rum at Bardwell's store 30 cents.

Aug. 12—Two quarts rum Williams's store, $1.50. Paid for killing hog 17 cents.

Feb. 4—Postage for letters 17 cents. Paid a woman taylor for one day 25 cents.

Oct. 20—Put in the cellar for winter use 35 barrels of cider. Value $32. Ah! the good old times!

Parson Emerson was settled for life in 1769 and preached 57 years.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

MARRIED.

BEBERGER–DIETRICH—At the residence of Mr. George P. Goldacker, Colorado Springs, on the 4th of March, 1894, by Rev. D. Tarbaugh, Chas. W Beberger of Midland, Colo., and Katharine Dietrich of Colorado Springs.

DIED.

OSBORNE—March 5, 1894. Kinnie G. Osborne, daughter of Robert E. and the late Minnie E. Osborne, aged 18 months.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT PURIFIES THE BLOOD AND CLEAR SKIN. CURES CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION DIZZINESS ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN. BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION. 25¢ A CASE. IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and NERVE TONIC. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

FOR SALE BY

F. E. ROBINSON, Druggist.

VIGOR of MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

See those Quadruple Silver Tea Sets at Assay's, cheaper than glass. A special drive—cannot be duplicated. Pay $5 on one and secure it.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution or fi fa issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of nine hundred ninety-four and ten one-hundredths dollars ($994 10), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Snider Stone and Lime company in favor of J. F. Seldomridge, C. B. Seldomridge and H. H. Seldomridge, co-partners as J. F. Seldomridge & Sons, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Snider Stone and Lime company, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

A tract of land being partly in section three (3) and partly in section ten (10) in township fourteen (14), south of range sixty seven (67) west of the 6th P. M. and described as follows, namely:

Commencing at the quarter section corner on the south side of said section 3 and on the north side of said section 10 and running thence north variation 14° 30' east 10.39 ten and thirty-nine-hundredths chains, to a red sandstone rock sixteen 16 inches long, 8 inches wide and 3 inches thick marked "H. B.;" thence south 80° 10 east five and ninety hundredths 5.90 chains to a red sandstone 16 inches long, 6 inches wide and 6 inches thick, marked "B. 3.," thence south 13' 45 west twenty and seventy-five hundredths 20 75 chains to a red sandstone 16 inches long, 10 inches wide and 3 inches thick, marked "3 ;" thence south 20 west thirty-one and forty-five-hundredths 31.45 chains to a small pile of rock on the east side of the bluff and in the middle of the south side of the east ½ of the nw¼ of said sec 10, thence west 10 chains to a rock on the southwest corner of the e½ of the nw¼ of said sec 10, thence north thirty one and seventy-five hundredths 31 75 chains to a gray granite rock 24 inches long, 8 inches wide and 6 inches thick, marked "8 25," thence north 10 15 east thirteen and ten-hundredths 13 10 chains to a sandstone 16 inches long, 6 inches wide and 4 inches thick marked "9 87," thence east nine and eighty-seven hundredths 9.87 chains to the place of beginning, being the same tract of land as was conveyed to Henry Morton by A. Z. Sheldon, Administrator of the Estate of William Blackmore, deceased, excepting and reserving from the land above described all that portion of the same lying in sec 3, twp 14, south of range 67, west also excepting and reserving a tract of land deeded by Henry Morton to The Colorado Stone company, which deed was recorded in Book 101, on Page 56, El Paso county records, and described as follows: Commencing at a point eight hundred and fifty-two feet north of the southwest corner of the se¼ of the nw ¼ of sec 10, tp 14, south of range 67, west, running thence 317 feet to a point about 20 feet north of the point of rocks between the two canons, thence south 21 56, east nine hundred nineteen and five tenths 919.5 feet to the southeast corner of said tract, thence west six hundred and sixty feet to the said southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the nw¼, of sec 10, thence north 852 feet to the place of beginning, magnetic variation 13 and 30 east.

A piece of land lying in the nw ¼ of the se ¼ and the ne ¼ of the sw ¼ of sec 4, tp 4, south of range 67 west, described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the south line of said section 4 sixteen hundred and thirty-four 1634 feet north of the quarter corner on the south side of said section 4, thence variation 13 24 east north 57 30 east 67 feet, thence 20 56 left one hundred and eighty-five 185 feet; 20' 30 right seventy-three 73 feet to the center of Sutherland creek, thence along said center line of creek to the south boundary line of the right of way of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company; westerly along said south boundary line five hundred and ninety four and four tenths 594.4 to the east line of Buena Vista avenue, in the town of Manitou; thence 77 19 left fifty-one 51 feet; 1 45 right one hundred 100 feet, 8 41 right one hundred 100 feet; 21 right one hundred 100 feet, 131° 57 left seventy-nine 79 to place of beginning; including lot 17 in block "O" in the town of Manitou aforesaid; also the east half of the nw quarter and the nw quarter of the sw quarter of sec 32, tp. 13 south of range 67 west, containing 120 acres according to United States survey be the same more or less, and the sw quarter of the se quarter of the said last named section, containg 40 acres more or less

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Snider Stone and Lime company in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 10th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 12th day of February, 1894.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
COLBURN & DUDLEY, and G. W. MUSSER, Attorneys.
Date of first publication, Feb. 15th 1894
Date of last publication, March 8th, 1894.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Richard Coleman then of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado did on the 17th day of March, 1891, by his certain deed of trust of that date convey to the undersigned, as trustee and to his successor in trust, the south half of the north-west quarter and the north half of the south-west quarter of Section 30, Township 13, Range 65 in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado to secure the payment of his first mortgage coupon bond (hereafter referred to as note) of said date for the principal sum of $800, and payable five years from February 1st, 1891, with interest from last named date at 10 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually. Which said deed of trust was duly recorded in book 124 on page 176 of the records of said county, and,

Whereas, the said deed of trust provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect thereof, then the whole amount may become due and payable at once and the said premises be sold in the manner in said deed of trust provided; and,

Whereas, Richard Coleman departed this life on January 1st, 1893, and Mary Coleman was on January 21st, 1893, duly appointed by the Probate Judge of El Paso county, Colorado, administratrix of all the goods, chattels and effects of said Richard Coleman deceased, and the holder and owner of said coupon bond or note did duly exhibit the same to the Probate Judge of El Paso county, Colorado, as a claim against the estate of said Richard Coleman, deceased, and the same was on the 19th day of February, 1894, duly allowed; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest of said note and the same is still due and unpaid, and the legal holder of said note has elected to declare said note and the entire indebtedness thereon according to its terms due and payable.

Now, therefore by virtue of the power and authority in me vested I will on the 22nd day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the county court house in said county, sell the above described premises at public auction for the best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said note and interest due thereon to time of sale, together with the costs of executing this trust.

H. C. McCREERY,
Trustee.
J. L. PENDERY,
F. G. SALMON,
Attorneys for Trustee.
Dated at Colorado Springs, Feb. 21, 1894.

FAT PEOPLE.

Park Obesity Pills will reduce your weight PERMANENTLY from 12 to 15 pounds a month. NO STARVING, sickness or injury; NO PUBLICITY. They build up the health and beautify the complexion, leaving NO WRINKLES or flabbiness. STOUT ABDOMENS and difficult breathing surely relieved. NO EXPERIMENT but a scientific and positive relief, adopted only after years of experience. All orders supplied direct from our office. Price $2 per package, or three packages for $5, by mail post-paid. Testimonials and particulars (sealed) 2 cents.

All Correspondence Strictly Confidential.

PARK REMEDY CO[illegible]

Boston, Mass.

LEWIS E. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

Mineral Patents, Adverses and all Land office Business, Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible]

[illegible]

—AND—

The Weekly Gazette

ONE YEAR,

One Dollar and a Half.

Address all orders to

THE GAZETTE.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Emma B Severy, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 26th day of March A. D 1894, being one of the regular days of the March term 1894, of the county court of El Paso county in the state of Colorado, I, James B Severy, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be

Dated at Colorado Springs Colo., Feb 15, 1894

JAMES B. SEVERY,
Administrator of the Estate of Emma B Severy, Deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Bertha A. Hunt, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 12th day of March A D 1894, being one of the regular days of the March term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Alfred H. Hunt, executor of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo Feb. 13, 1894.

ALFRED H HUNT,
Executor of the Estate of Bertha A. Hunt, deceased.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Feb. 6, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James G. Brown against Thomas W. Kearnes, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 5056, dated June 14, 1889, upon the southwest quarter section 34, township 12 s, range 63 w, in El Paso county, Colorado, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 10th day of March, 1894, at 9 o clock a m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

FRANK E. BALDWIN,
Register.

MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS,

Can make money rapidly doing a few hours pleasant work each week at home! No canvassing, nothing difficult or unpleasant

Plan Entirely New and Original

Write us, enclosing stamp,

THE AMERICAN HOME JOURNAL,
358 Dearborn St. Chicago



DR. GUNN'S ONION SYRUP FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CROUP.

GRANDMOTHER'S ADVICE.

In raising a family of nine children, my only remedy for Coughs, Colds and Croup was on onion syrup It is just as effective to-day as it was forty years ago Now my grandchildren take Dr Gunn's Onion Syrup which is already prepared and more pleasant to the taste. Sold everywhere. Large, bottles 50 cents. Take no substitute for it. There's nothing so good.

Sold by F. E. Robinson, Druggist.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution or fi fa issued out of the clerk's office of the District Court of Arapahoe county and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of six hundred nine-six and ninety-one hundredths dollars $690.91 and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Paren England, in favor of Dudley M. Steele, Samuel R. Johnson, Sanford W. Spratton and John E. Dumont, co-partners as Steele, Johnson & Co., out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Paren England, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of the said Paren England, in and to an undivided one-fourth interest of the following described lode claims, situate, lying and being in the Cripple Creek Mining District, County of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit: "The Queen of the Hills" lode mining claim, duly recorded at Page 153 of book 2, the "Vanadium" lode mining claim, duly recorded at the same page and book, of the records of said El Paso county and the "Eleven Treasure" lode mining claim, duly recorded at page 1 of book 2 of the records of said El Paso county, the said interest of said Paren England in and to the "Queen of the Hills" lode mining claim being also held in the guise and form of a lease and bond heretofore executed by L. W. England, et al., to C. B. Gentry and H. K. Devereaux on or about the 20th day of December, A. D. 1893.

Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Paren England, in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the court house in Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 19th day of February, 1894.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
J. B. BELFORD, Attorney.
Date of first publication, Feb. 22, 1894.
Date of last publication, March 22, 1894.

WANTED.

WANTED—To trace house; will take any kind of stock and farm implements. Address F. A. Buster, Colorado City.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HEIRS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY }

In the County Court, January term 1894

In the matter of the estate of Harris C Houghton deceased

To Helen C. Houghton of Southampton, Mass achusetts, and the unknown heirs at law of Harris C Houghton deceased greeting:

Whereas a certain instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Harris C Houghton late of Cripple Creek, El Paso county Colorado deceased has been presented for probate in the County Court of said County of El Paso, by George H. Kohn of Cripple Creek in said county and State, and the 9th day of April A D 1894 at 10 o clock in the forenoon, has been set for the hearing of the application for the probate of said instrument as the last will and testament of said Harris C. Houghton, deceased and

Whereas it appears from said instrument and other satisfactory evidence that the said Harris C. Houghton resided in Cripple Creek, El Paso county Colorado at the time of his decease and that the said Helen C Houghton is the heir at-law of said deceased that the property purporting to be devised by said will is described as follows to wit all the real and personal property of said Harris C. Houghton.

Now therefore, you said Helen C Houghton, of Southampton, Mass and the unknown heirs at law of Harris C Houghton deceased, are hereby notified to be and appear before the County court of said El Paso county Colorado at the court house in the city of Colorado Springs in said county of El Paso on the 9th day of April at 10 o clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the probating of said will before said court and further to do and perform what then by said court may be required and adjudged, and hereof fail not, by order of the court

Witness Clay H White clerk of said court and the seal thereof at Colorado Springs in said county, this 1st day of March A. D. 189[illegible].

Seal CLAY H WHITE Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas William Murphy of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado did by his certain deed of trust dated the 6th day of February A D 1890 and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said County of El Paso on the 15th day of February, A D 1890 in book 11[illegible] page 7 of said El Paso County records convey to A L. Lawton, as trustee and in case of death resignation, removal or absence from the County of El Paso or failure to act or other inability of the said trustee, then the then acting Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, certain real estate situated in El Paso county and State of Colorado and described as follows, to-wit Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in block fifty-one (51) in the town of West Colorado Springs

Said conveyance was made in trust to secure to Mary E Martin the payment of six hundred dollars, being evidenced by one promissory note bearing even date with said trust deed said note being due one year from date thereof with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and

Whereas, it is provided in said trust deed that in case of default of payment of said note or any part thereof or the interest thereon, then it shall and may be lawful for the said trustee or said successor in trust to sell and dispose of said premises in such manner and for the uses and purposes in said trust deed provided and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest thereon, and the said note being now due and payable to the legal holder thereof now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said trust deed, I, A. L. Lawton, as trustee, and in case of death, resignation, removal or absence from the county of El Paso, or failure to act or other inability of the said A L Lawton, then I F W. Howbert, acting clerk of El Paso county as successor in trust will on Saturday, the 24th day of March, A D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of County Clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso aforesaid, sell the above described real estate, and all rights, title benefit and equity of redemption of the said William Murphy, his heirs and assigns, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said note the accrued interest thereon, taxes as well as the attorney fees and costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated Colorado Springs Colorado, February 23d, 1894.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.
F. W. HOWBERT,
County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of nineteen hundred, eighty-eight and 65-100ths dollars, ($1988.65) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Fort Worth Gold and Silver Mining company, defendant, in favor of Richard E. McNulty, plaintiff, by selling the following described property, heretofore levied upon by me, to-wit:

The "Alpine," the "Andrews" and the "Viola" lode mining claims, situate in the Cripple Creek Mining district, County of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, The Fort Worth Gold and Silver Mining company, in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 19th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the Court House, in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colo.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 19th day of February, 1894.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
ESSETT & JONES, Attorneys.
Date of first publication, February 22, 1894.
" " last " " March 15, 1894.

A meeting of the stockholders of The Katz France Mining and Milling company will be held in Room 40, Bank block, Colorado Springs on the 10th day of March, 1894, at 7:30 p. m., to elect a director of said company.

A. O. DOWNS,
Secretary.